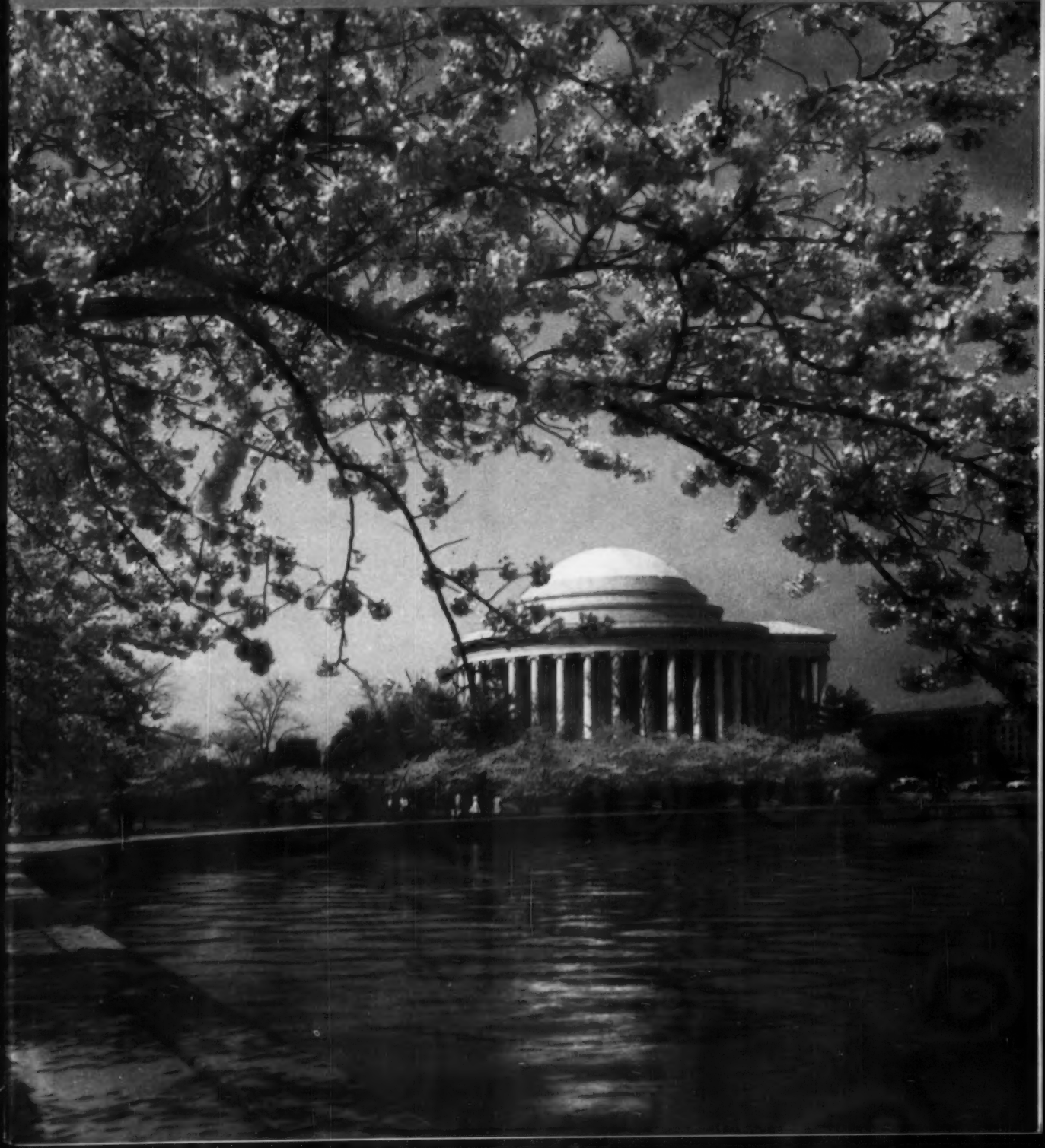
THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

APRIL 1958

HORTICULTURE

America's Authentic Garden Magazine



Vigoro is made right for your soil wherever you live

Use Vigoro Complete Plant Food to make the Springtime promise of your soil hold true

It's time to get your feet on the ground!

This is the moment every gardener loves . . . when the spade bites through the crusted top of the earth, sinks deep . . . and then the soil is turned. It's warm and fragrant, full of promise. This year make that promise hold true. Give your seeds and seedlings the full, balanced nourishment Vigoro Complete Plant Foods provide so easily and so well.

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COMPLETE PLANT FOODS

Vigoro Complete Plant Food
Complete—to provide all the nourishment your flowers, vegetables, trees and shrubs need for vigorous growth—even in the poorest soils.
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Nice to use—odorless and sanitary. Mix Vigoro into soil before you plant, 3 pounds per 100 square feet.

Instant Vigoro Complete Water-Soluble Plant Food
Feeds through roots and leaves—Ideal for house plants, transplanting and supplemental feedings for lawns, flowers, vegetables, fruits and shrubs.
Spray it on—Use a sprinkling can or an easy-to-use Instant Vigoro Lawn Gun attached to your garden hose. Pink drops of nourishment act immediately to stimulate and sustain plant growth.

FOR LAWNS:
Golden Vigoro Complete Lawn Food—Complete and balanced nourishment, released at a controlled rate. Feeds far longer. Clean and pleasant to use. Doesn't burn grass. Use the recommended amount of 1 to 3 pounds per 100 square feet of lawn.

Vigoro is a registered trade-mark of Swift & Company

Walter Marx Gardens MAIL ORDER SPECIALS

● New and choice perennials that will add new beauty and interest to your garden the year around.

All Color DAYLILY COLLECTION

If you are interested in lots of color and more plants for your money, this is the answer. Every collection will include named varieties of our selection in shades of RED, COPPER, WINE, SALMON and GOLD. Well rooted husky clumps that will produce plenty of blooms the first year.

☐ 10 Varieties All different $3 ☐ 20 Varieties All different $5

GIANT HIBISCUS

8 to 10 inch flowers on attractive 5-foot bushes that are spectacular. Visitors to our garden in late summer never fail to admire their beauty. They are absolutely hardy and will increase in size for many years. Colors come in shades of red, pink and white, many with contrasting deep red centers. In mixed colors. HEAVY TWO-YEAR PLANTS sure to bloom this year.

☐ 3 for $1.75 ☐ 6 for $3.00 ☐ 12 for $5.50

ASTILBES

For That Shady Spot

Many spirea-like flower clusters above elegant, lacy foliage. Stems about 2 feet high. Blooms in June. Wonderful cut flowers. Husky 1-year-old clumps that will bloom this year.

☐ Red ☐ Pink ☐ White ☐ Rose

☐ 4 Clumps your color selection $3.50

GIANT PLANTAIN LILY

(Hosta or Funkia Fortunei Gigantea)

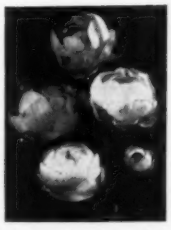
A rare and most handsome plant for the shaded or half shaded garden. All Plantain Lilies are ornamental foliage plants, but this hard-to-get variety is unusually beautiful with its huge heart shaped silvery blue-green foliage. Many soft lavender flowers are produced in early summer on strong wiry 3 foot stems. Choice, long-life perennial that increases in beauty for years.

☐ Each $1.25 ☐ 3 for $3.00 ☐ 6 for $5.00

● Heavy field grown plants. No rooted cuttings or single divisions.

New TROLLIUS

(Barr's Giant Hybrids)



Improved English strain of Globe flowers with extra large buttercup-like flowers in clear yellow shades from light primrose to deepest orange. Showy handsome plants, easy to grow in rich garden soil with ample moisture. Top notch, long life perennials for early summer bloom in the border. 2 to 3 feet.

☐ Each $.85 ☐ 3 for $2.25 ☐ 6 for $4.00

JAPANESE IRIS

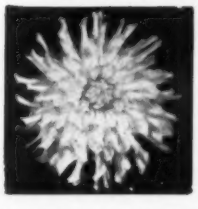
Largest of All Iris

Iris Kaempferi are most spectacular and bloom in July after other irises are past. The magnificent flowers, up to dinner plate size, never fail to attract attention in the garden. Every collection will include at least 6 colors: BLUE, RED, ORCHID, PURPLE, VEINED AND WHITE.

☐ 6 HEAVY CLUMPS, All Different $3.95 (catalog price at least $6.00)

☐ 12 HEAVY CLUMPS, All Different $7.50 (catalog price at least $12.00)

GIANT DAHLIAS



7 Recent Introductions. Flowers 10 to 14 in. Across.

Finest Oregon Grown Tubers.

Order this ALL COLORS COLLECTION now for a gorgeous floral display throughout the summer and autumn months this year.

Good Earth (Cactus). New beautiful rich pink with white center. Wonderful cut flower with long stem.

Cornelia Pinchot (Decorative). Deep brilliant oxblood red. Perfect flowers up to one ft. across.

Delta (Decorative). Clear purple flowers of perfect form. Attractive lacy foliage.

Salem Sunshine (Decorative). Huge sparkling canary yellow. Early, heavy bloomer.

Sydney (Semi-cactus). Massive salmon rose blend with gold shading. Highest award winner.

Alice May (Decorative). Immense glistening pure white. Heavy bloomer.

Commando (Decorative). Big pure lavender. Extra vigorous grower.

☐ All 7 Giants (Catalog Value $5.50) only $3.95 Labeled and Postpaid

● Immediate shipment. Minimum Order $3.00. All orders Postpaid.

CHRISTMAS ROSE

(Helleborus Niger)

The world-celebrated Christmas Rose has always delighted flower lovers because of its unusual flowering season from November to January. The large, snowy-white buttercup-like flowers last for weeks regardless of adverse weather conditions and the elegant evergreen foliage is attractive at all times. We can supply freshly dug plants from our own garden, all of which will bloom next winter.

☐ Each $1.25 ☐ 3 for $3.00 ☐ 6 for $5.50

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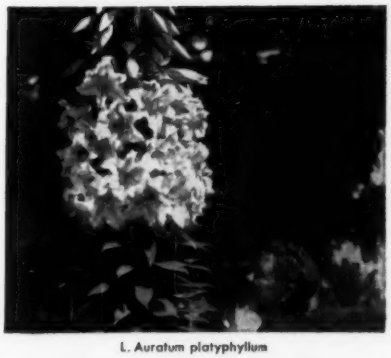
(Campanula Poscharskyana)

A most beautiful low growing blue Campanula. Ideal for the rock garden or any foreground planting. Dense spreading green mats that are literally covered with hundreds of starry blue flowers. Robust grower never exceeding 1 foot in height. In full bloom for several weeks in early summer.

☐ Each $.75 ☐ 3 for $2.00 ☐ 6 for $3.75



L. Auratum platyphyllum

Six HARDY LILIES

L. Auratum platyphyllum. Magnificent Gold Banded Lily — largest lily. Huge white flowers with gold bands and crimson spots. Fragrant. August. 7–9 inch bulbs

L. Fiesta Hybrids. Turks' cap form flowers in yellow, orange, copper, gold, reds and near purple. Mixed only. 5–6 ft. stems.

L. Hansoni. Beautiful clear yellow with brown speckles. 6–7 inch bulbs.

L. Sunburst. Cream to buff, yellow to orange flowers of Henryi form but larger, more reflexed. 5–25 flowers on established plants. 8–9 inch bulbs.

L. Speciosum Rubrum. Largest and deepest pink form of Rubrum Lilies. August-September. 8–9 inch bulbs.

L. Concolor. A dainty lily of star shape and vivid scarlet color. Needs sunny spot, will bloom in June. Best in groups. 2 ft.

☐ All 6 Varieties $3.95 (catalog value $4.65)

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The No. 1 choice in Plant Food of America's Gardeners

This Spring, start your lawn going steady and growing steady with AGRICO . . . you'll love the healthier, deep-green turf that results.

AGRICO for LAWNS, TREES & SHRUBS—*The Home Owner's Favorite*... perfect for early spring feeding to give your lawn a strong start.

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HORTICULTURE

America's Authentic Garden Magazine

CONTENTS • APRIL 1958

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 4

Coming Events 192
Readers' Questions Answered 194
New Books 196
Letters To The Editor 197
It's Cherry Blossom Time ..... *Francis de Vos* 198
Do You Throw Away Coffee Grounds? ..... *Heinrich Rohrbach* 201
Annuals Always Steal The Show ..... *Mary C. Seckman* 202
I Grow Caladiums In My Garden .. *Joseph E. Howland* 205
What To Do When Plants Get Sick ..... *H. Gleason Mattoon* 206
Now Is The Time 208
Plant Your Vegetable Garden Now ..... *Paul Work* 210
Why Not Grow Tomatoes? ..... *J. Vernon Sheap* 211
Cherries From Your Garden ..... *Fred A. Cochran* 212
Flavor Your Cooking With Herbs ..... *N. P. Nichols* 214
Animals A Problem? ..... *W. Robert Eadie* 215
Use Grass Clippings ..... *S. M. Sykes* 217
Be Your Own Designer ..... *Harold W. Stevenson* 220
Blueberries And Raspberries ..... *E. M. Meader* 223
Slugs A Problem? ..... *Sam Shore* 226
Kill Euonymus Scale ..... *Gertrude W. Phillips* 232
Clubs and Societies 234
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society 234
Massachusetts Horticultural Society 234
Horticulture's Garden Club Yearbook Competition 238

OUR COVERS

Front—"Cherry Blossom Time" (See story on page 198)—Nelson Groffman
Back—"Spring in the Country"—Garden of Mrs. Janet D'Olive—David M. Witham

COLOR INSERTS

Page 204—"Fancy-leaved Caladiums"—Courtesy: O. M. Scott & Sons (Above)—P. E. Genereux (Below)
Page 221—"Verdure of Spring"—Garden of Mr. & Mrs. Albert E. Clark—P. E. Genereux
Page 222—"A Basket of Blueberries" and "A Basket of Raspberries"—Ralph Sanborn

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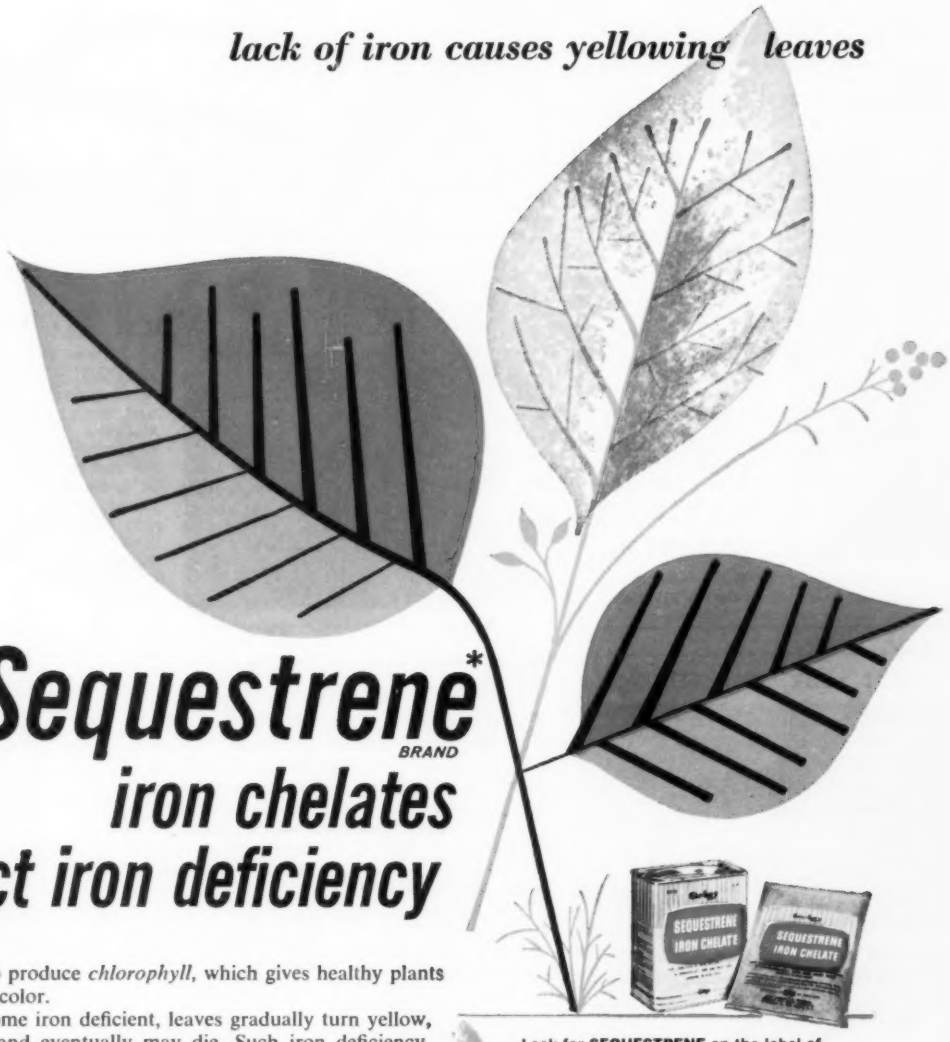
lack of iron causes yellowing leaves



Sequestrene* BRAND iron chelates correct iron deficiency

All plants need iron to produce *chlorophyll,* which gives healthy plants their rich, dark green color.

When plants become iron deficient, leaves gradually turn yellow, plants grow poorly and eventually may die. Such iron deficiency *(chlorosis)* may be due to lack of iron in the soil or "soil fixation," which prevents plants from obtaining their requirements *even from soils abundant with iron.*

Professionals correct and guard against iron-deficient nursery stock and fruit groves with Sequestrene Iron Chelates (key'lates) – which not only supply metallic iron, but by means of an organic chemical carrier make it *readily available* to the plant.

Sequestrene Iron Chelates make life-giving iron available to the roots of chlorotic plants – help restore roses, azaleas, rhododendron, ornamentals, shrubs, trees, lawns to full vigor – create luxuriant new growth with healthy, dark green professional appearance, and produce more buds and blossoms.

Ask your garden supply dealer for economical Sequestrene Iron Chelates. Follow package directions – a little goes a long way. If your dealer cannot supply you, write Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, P.O. Box 430, Yonkers, N. Y., for the name of your nearest source of supply.

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GARDENIA AZALEA FOOD
GREEN LIGHT ROSE FOOD
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HAVILAWN
Haviland Agricultural Chemical Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
HOU-ACTINITE – SEQUESTRENE
Campbell Fertilizer Co., Inc., Houston, Tex.
ORGANO GENERAL PURPOSE
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RODO-GRO
The Terre Company, Rochelle Park, N. J.
ROSS ROOT FEEDER ROSE PLUS IRON CARTRIDGES
ROSS ROOT FEEDER SOIL CORRECTIVE CARTRIDGES
Ross-Daniels, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa
SOWESCO ACID PLANT FOOD
SOWESCO ROSE FOOD
Southwest Fertilizer Co., Dallas, Tex.
SPOONIT FLOWER FOOD
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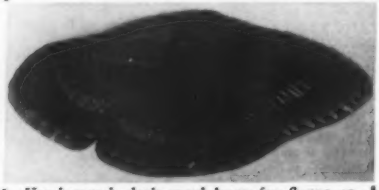

Hand-carved, dark wood bases for flower or fruit arrangements.
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Set $7.00 *Add* **$.50** *West of Mississippi*
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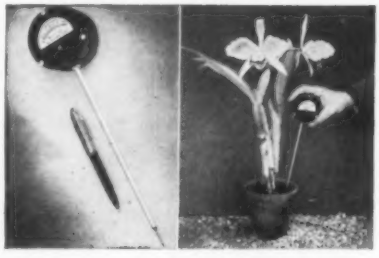
Know EXACTLY When To Water Plants!



Amazing new Fisher electronic moisture meter tells you *exactly* when your plants and lawn need watering in a matter of seconds! Simply stick it in the soil and read the meter. Assures you more beautiful and healthier plants, flowers and lawn. A must for all home gardeners, greenhouse owners, and orchid growers. Garden model only $9.85, check or M.O. Send for FREE catalog of electronic garden aids. *Write* **Fisher Research Laboratories,** *Dept. H-5,* **Palo Alto, California.**

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Now Grandfather's watch can be brought out of hiding and used as a decorative feature and practical timepiece. Treasure Dome © beautifully showcases old watches, gives them new life and utility. Watch is suspended from the top of the crystal-clear dome, reflected in the handsome polished base which is available in mahogany, ebony or blonde hardwood. A handsome focal point on desk, table or mantel. A name-plate with up to three words is also available. Treasure Dome,© $3.95. Name plate, $1.00. Carol Beatty, 560 Beatty Bldg., Hollywood 46, Calif.

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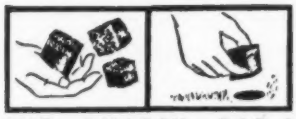
Meyer Z-52 "Plug-In" Zoysia Grass is the Grass Perfected by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture



PLANT AMAZOY PRE-CUT PLUGS IN EXISTING LAWN, NEW GROUND, OR NURSERY AREA

Turf Experts Recommend "Plug-In" Planting Method Because—

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2. Just set plugs in ground 1 foot apart, checkerboard style. Easy planting instructions with each order.

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FLOWER GROWER "extremely winter-hardy . . . can successfully compete with crabgrass for control of the lawn area."

Also praised by: Popular Gardening, Organic Gardening, Harpers, universities, agronomists, Arthur Godfrey on TV, etc.

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Amazoy grows in good soil, bad soil . . . even rocky and hilly soil and salty, sandy beaches! Resists erosion. Selected for planting in Racing Turf Courses . . . takes the punishment of pounding horses hooves, springs back to a beautiful green carpet of grass. You CAN'T LOSE PLANTING AMAZOY . . . EVERY PLUG GUARANTEED TO GROW OR REPLACED AT OUR EXPENSE . . . Forget your old, ordinary lawn that burns out . . . turns to hay . . . costs money year after year. Start a carefree Amazoy lawn now!

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100 LARGE PRE-CUT PLUGS **$5.75**	**100 LARGE PRE-CUT PLUGS** *and Plugger* **$8.95**
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☐ **100 Plugs $5.75** ☐ **100 Plugs and plugger, $8.95** ☐ **300 Plugs and plugger, $15.95**

☐ **Full Size Plugger, $4.95**

How orders are shipped: If you live *east* of the Miss. River, add 75¢ per 100 plugs. If you live *west* of the Miss. River, add $2.25 per 100 plugs and we pay all shipping. Otherwise we ship your order Express Charges Collect.

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COMING EVENTS

Apr. Kennett Square, Penna. Spring Conservatory Display, Longwood Gardens

Apr. 10-11. Newark, Del. 24th Meeting, Holly Soc. of Amer. Univ. of Del.

Apr. 10-13. Miami, Fla. Miami Garden & Flower Show, Dinner Key Auditorium

Apr. 11-18. Nice, France. 15th International Horticulture Congress

Apr. 12-13 & 19-20. Charlotte, N. C. "Parade of Gardens", Charlotte Garden Club. Write: Mrs. G. S. McCarty, 1000 Queens Rd.

Apr. 12-13. El Paso, Tex. Spring Rose Show, El Paso Rose Soc., Garden Center

Apr. 12-13. Salem, Ore. 6th Annual Spring Show, Salem Garden Council, Izaak Walton House

Apr. 12-13. Syracuse, N. Y. 6th Annual Show, Syracuse African Violet Soc., Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.

Apr. 12-13. Washington, D. C. Camellia Show, Camellia Soc. of Potomac Valley, Sheraton Park Hotel

Apr. 16-17. Binghamton, N. Y. School of Landscape Design, Course II, Federated Garden Clubs of N. Y. State, Roberson Memorial Center

Apr. 16-17. Winston-Salem, N. C. Flower Fair, State of North Carolina, Salem Tavern

Apr. 17. Palo Alto, Calif. Annual Meeting, American Orchid Soc., Rickey's Studio Inn

Apr. 19. Carmel Valley, Calif. Fifth Annual Wildflower Festival, St. Dustan's Episcopal Church

Apr. 19-20. Granville, Ohio. Daffodil Show, Granville Garden Club, College-Town House

Apr. 19-20. Dayton, Ohio. Flower Show "The Touch of Spring", Dayton Council of Garden Clubs, Memorial Hall

Apr. 19-20. Washington, D. C. African Violet Show, Metropolitan African Violet Club, U. S. Botanic Garden

Apr. 19-20. Des Moines, Ia. African Violet Show, Des Moines African Violet Clubs, Waterworks Park

Apr. 19-26. Richmond, Va. Historic Garden Week in Virginia, Garden Club of Virginia

Apr. 21-22. La Verne, Calif. African Violet Show, Pomona Valley Chapter, African Violet Soc. of America, Brethren Church, 4th & E Sts.

Apr. 23, 24, 28. Spring Valley, N. Y. Flower Show School, Course V, Federated Garden Clubs of New York State

Apr. 24. Boston, Mass. Flower Show "Spring Comes to Beacon Hill", Woman's City Club

Apr. 24-26. Rochester, N. Y. Convention & Annual Meeting, African Violet Soc. of America, Rochester Sheraton Hotel

Apr. 25. Thomasville, Ga. Annual Rose Show, Thomasville Garden Club and Men's Garden Club, V. A. Domiciliary

Apr. 26-27. Chihalis, Wash. National Show, American Primrose Soc. & Lewis County Primrose Soc., Southwest Washington Fairgrounds

Apr. 27. Philadelphia. Annual Garden Tour, Soc. of Little Gardens, 2331 Penna. Ave.

Apr. 28. Providence, R. I. Flower Show, Perennial Planters' Garden Club & Museum of Art, School of Design

Apr. 29-May 11. Baltimore, Md. Maryland House & Garden Pilgrimage, Fed. Garden Clubs of Maryland. Write: Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel

May 1. Plainfield, N. J. Princeton Home & Garden Tour, Garden Club of New Jersey. Write: Mrs. W. Howard Fisher, 73 Leland Ave.

May 1-2. Swampscott, Mass. Annual Meeting, Garden Club Federation, New Ocean House

May 1-2. Winchester, Va. 31st Annual Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival

May 2-3. New York. Third Eastern Orchid Congress, Eastern Orchid Soc., American Museum of Natural History

May 3-4. Bethesda, Md. Landon Azalea Gardens Festival, Landon School, 6101 Wilson Lane

May 3-4. Charles Town, W. Va. Historic House & Garden Tour, Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council. Write: Box 8, Charles Town

May 3-4. Shepherdstown, W. Va. Fourth Historic Homes & Gardens Tour, Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council. Write: Box 13

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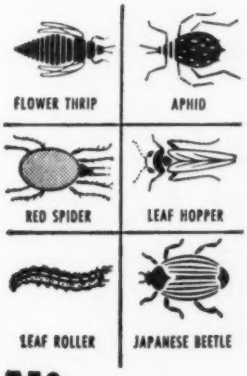

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READERS' QUESTIONS ANSWERED

I have heard about miniature tuberous begonias that grow well in the sun. What are they called?

Multiflora begonias (*Begonia multiflora*), as they are known, are miniature tuberous begonias, which form delightful, compact, bushy plants that bear a profusion of small blossoms all summer. These tolerate much more sun than the larger growing, more familiar tuberous begonias are able to take. In the northern states where nights are cooler, sun from early morning until mid-afternoon is satisfactory, but farther south, give less sun from noon onward.

☆ ☆ ☆

Although I am fond of biennials, they seldom do well for me. How should they be grown?

If you think of biennials as annuals that take two years to bloom, you will have little trouble. Many gardeners start the seeds too late in the year, so that the seedlings are too small and spindly to survive the winter. For sturdy plants, sow seeds in early June and transplant the seedlings twice. First move them when the second set of leaves is well developed and then, into their permanent location, when they are about three inches tall, usually in August. Such plants can live through winter's rigors and bloom freely the following season.

☆ ☆ ☆

When should the different kinds of dogwoods be pruned and how?

Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and cornelian cherry (*C. mas*) seldom need pruning except to remove broken, weak or dead branches. They remain small trees and do not become dense. If cutting is necessary, do it when the trees are in leaf, preferably in late summer, since they bleed freely when cut during the dormant period. Red osier dogwood (*C. stolonifera*) and other shrubby kinds can be pruned at any time. Kinds grown for the color of the bark, such as red-osier dogwood and blood-twig dogwood (*C. sanguinea*), are a brighter red if a few of the older canes are removed to the base each year. This encourages new growth which is clearer in color.

Last year my peonies developed many buds, but they turned black without opening. Is this a disease that might come back this year?

When buds turn black and do not open on peonies, it is usually due to botrytis, a fungus disease that is difficult to eradicate once established. To eliminate, gather and burn all old stems and leaves and embark on a carefully planned spray schedule, using bordeaux mixture or captan, which is less disfiguring to foliage and offers efficient control. Use three ounces of captan in 10 gallons of water, making the first application as new growth breaks through the ground. Two more applications at two week intervals are necessary to get rid of this fungus.

☆ ☆ ☆

Part of my garden is full of quackgrass. How can I get rid of it?

If you are willing to allow the part of your garden containing quackgrass to lie fallow for a year, this grassy weed can be eradicated. Apply TCA, a gray-white, sticky powder, in water, following the directions on the container carefully, preferably when the foliage is lush. CMU, a non-selective weedkiller, will do a quicker job and will destroy all roots if directions are followed. If you do not wish to use chemicals, cultivate the quackgrass area weekly until mid-June, gathering and burning any roots that become entangled in the machine. Directly thereafter sow buckwheat, allowing it to grow until it is in blossom, and then turn it under. You will find that most of the quackgrass will have died.

☆ ☆ ☆

What is the simplest way to protect my elms from the Dutch elm disease?

A concentrated DDT spray especially formulated to remain toxic for months, if applied just before growth starts in the spring, is the simplest means of giving protection. The tiny bark beetles that carry the disease from one tree to another, emerge over a long period of time, starting with early spring. The spray must be applied each year at the proper time and all parts of the tree must be coated. Ordinary DDT will not be effective, only the special preparation at the strength recommended. Removing weak and dead branches is also important as a sanitation measure. Feeding the tree once every three years with a complete fertilizer will keep it growing properly. It has been estimated that a large elm can be sprayed once a year for 50 years for the cost of removal due to the disease.

It's easy to control pests that chew leaves and flowers, sap plant vitality or cause other damage—when you use a Hayes garden hose sprayer.

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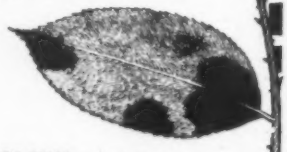

BLACK SPOT, a fungus, can cause leaf drop if allowed to spread. **Captan, ferbam** and **sulfur** control black spot.

POWDERY MILDEW turns leaves, buds and stems a sickly, powdery gray. Experts recommend **sulfur** for this plant disease.

JAPANESE BEETLES (in eastern states) are vicious leaf chewers, but **DDT** and **lindane** in ORTHO Rose Dust knock 'em out.

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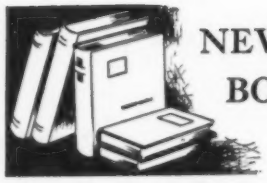

NEW BOOKS

Gladiolus Doings

THE GLADIOLUS, 1958. *New England Gladiolus Society, Inc. Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass. 260 pp.*

For 33 years the New England Gladiolus Society has published a full-sized book for general circulation. The information it contains is new and comes from many parts of the world, with India, Australia, Belgium, Holland, New Zealand and South America represented in this edition.

Many pages are devoted to culture and research, including chemical weed control, soil management and storage conditions. Amateurs will be interested to learn that the new corms are formed about six weeks after the blooms appear, that bulbs planted less than three weeks apart bloom about the same time and that some spikes may have roots four feet long.

For Plants in Pots

THE U. C. SYSTEM FOR PRODUCING HEALTHY CONTAINER-GROWN PLANTS. *Edited by K. F. Baker. University of California, Berkeley 4, Calif. 332 pp. $1.00*

The main theme of this freely illustrated book is the soil mixtures and fertilizer combinations worked out for optimum growth of container-grown plants. It is the cooperative effort of nine authors, all experienced in growing plants in containers.

Since California nurseries use 350,000 cubic yards of soil annually, or one foot from 217 acres, the need for study of soil mixtures is apparent. Five basic soil mixes are discussed in relation to plant growth in containers. For each mixture, six fertilizer combinations are proposed, each for specific kinds of plants, as well as soluble combinations.

By following the recommendations, a suitable growing medium resistant to change in pH is available, which can be steam-sterilized to destroy harmful soil organisms, including nematodes, without altering its composition. A wealth of other information makes the study of this book a "must" for all plant growers. Leaflet 89 which summarizes the soil mixture portion of the book is available free from the same address.

—HENRY TEUSCHER

Two Favorite Plants

THE RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA YEARBOOK FOR 1958. *The Royal Horticultural Society, London, England. 126 pp. $1.65.*

Three important articles about camellias appear in this Yearbook and two of them have to do with camellia growing in the United States. Frederic Heutte makes the interesting statement that the camellia belt in America is gradually extending northward and cites gardens in some of the colder states to prove his point.

The methods by which 725 varieties are grown in the Norfolk, Virginia, municipal gardens are well worth the consideration of amateurs wherever camellias are found. An English visitor, Sir Giles Loder, gives his impressions of camellia growing practices in California.

Turning to the rhododendron section, we find the experienced Donald Waterer reversing an opinion expressed some years ago, when he preferred shade for azaleas Now he advocates an open situation. A surprising amount of attention is given rhododendron shows, including those on this continent, and there is a handsome color plate of the 1957 exhibition in London.

Full of Dream Gardens

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL BOOK OF GARDENS AND OUTDOOR LIVING. *By Joseph E. Howland. Doubleday & Co., New York, N. Y. 376 pp. $10.00.*

Be certain you have plenty of time when you sit down to peruse this book. You will need a full evening just to look at its 906 illustrations, with many extra minutes for the 106 color plates. And if you find your dream garden among them, as you probably will, you'll return for more.

Dr. Joseph E. Howland went to every corner of the land to find his pictures, all of them chosen because they offered workable suggestions. It is the pictures which make the book, with the text confined, for the most part, to comments on the illustrations or to the lessons they teach.

All the material in this volume is grouped under chapter headings and arranged for definite purposes. There are chapters devoted to permanent gardens, to gardens that offer privacy or shade and to gardens on hillsides and slopes. There are chapters dealing with night illumination, with landscape effects and with gardens for children.

The *House Beautiful Book of Gardens and Outdoor Living* is, without a doubt, a lavish as well as a unique book, with a wealth of suggestions for gardens of all sizes, ranging from small to large estates. Appropriately, the pages are large, larger, in fact, than those of this magazine.

—E. I. F.

The Berries Are Poisonous

Dear Editor—The article on February daphne (*Daphne mezereum*) in the March number of HORTICULTURE leads to warn that the berries of this low growing shrub are poisonous. Because they are attractive and within reach of children, home gardeners should use this plant with that in mind.

—FRANCES R. WILLIAMS
Winchester, Mass.

Weedy But Beautiful

Dear Editor—The picture of clethra loosestrife in the February issue of HORTICULTURE caught my attention because I once thought this to be a wild flower.

After searching in books on wild flowers in vain, I wrote to Prof. Edgar T. Wherry of the University of Pennsylvania, who informed that it is botanically *Lysimachia clethroides* and not a wild plant, but "a former garden pet, now discarded as it is a usurper."

Although this perennial, also called gooseneck, has a weedy habit, sending out its roots horizontally, I am very fond of it and use it in bouquets because it keeps three weeks in water. The flowers make a lovely addition to a bride's bouquet.

My only suggestion is that clethra loosestrife be used where it can be kept in check.

—DOROTHY B. KRUGER
Dayton, Ohio

Intriguing House Plant

Dear Editor—Recently in a Swedish newspaper, I read an account of an unusual plant that is suitable for the winter window garden. Called lizard calla in Sweden, botanically it is known as *Sauromatum guttatum*.

The article told that bulbs will bloom without soil or water if simply placed on a window sill. From them appear large calla lily-like flowers that have a dull green-purplish spadix and a red spotted spadix. The leaves appear later.

Bulbs can be forced year after year if planted in a roomy pot as soon as the flowers fade. In autumn, keep them in a cool place, where freezing will not occur, and the following winter they can be taken out of the soil and placed in the window again where they will send up another fascinating flower.

Lizard calla, or lizard arum, as it is also known, is without a doubt not a popular house plant because of the offensive carrion odor of the flower. Wherever plants can be grown out of doors, the odor is not so offensive.

IDA K. ANDERSON
Norwell, Mass.

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. . . ON FLOWERS

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—C. H. Mitchell, Foreman
Butler & Ullman Florists, Hadley, Mass.

. . . ON POTTED PLANTS

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—Ian Morrison, Agronomist
Mulford Nurseries, Lebanon, Ohio

. . . ON TURF

"Du Pont 'Uramite' helped put the turf in excellent condition for the 1956 National Open Tournament—and it remained so throughout the rest of the season."

—Elmer J. Michael, Supt.
Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y.

. . . ON ORNAMENTALS

Dense, compact, more healthy growth was the result of feeding "Uramite" to golden arborvitae—once in January 1956 and again in the fall.

—From report on
Perkins de Wilde Nurseries, Shiloh, N. J.

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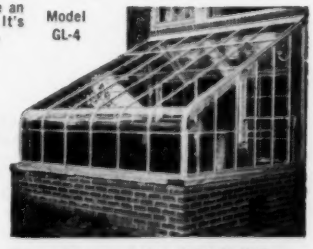

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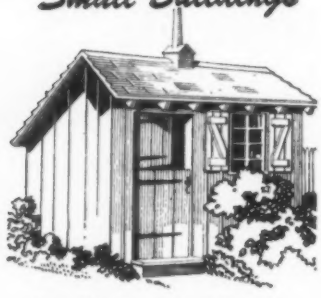

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FRANCIS DE VOS, Washington, D.C.

THE JAPANESE CHERRIES that encircle the Tidal Basin in Washington, D. C., with white and pink clouds of delicately fragrant blossoms, are the best known of the city's many floral harbingers of spring.

The lofty shaft of the Washington Monument, the marble whiteness of the Jefferson Memorial and the reflective waters of the Tidal Basin all complement the natural beauty of the cherry blossoms in this picturesque setting.

The cherry blossom story goes back to the beginning of President Cleveland's first administration and to the indefatigable Miss Eliza R. Scidmore who, having seen the grand old cherry trees of Uyeno Park and the rosy tunnels of the Muko-jima of Japan in 1885, campaigned for the next 25 years to plant Japanese cherries in the waste area at the foot of Seventeenth Street. Successive superintendents of public buildings and grounds politely listened, but turned deaf ears on her scheme.

Not easily discouraged, Miss Scidmore thought of a plan to get annual one-dollar subscriptions from every traveler she knew, who had seen the cherries in their springtime glory in Japan. With this money she would buy and give 100 trees every year for 10 years for planting in Potomac Park. Admiral Dewey thought well enough of her plan to let his name head the list of donors. Succeeding events, however, made it unnecessary to resort to this plan.

Just before the inauguration of President Taft, the long-hoped-for break came. Knowing that Mrs. Taft had once lived for several months in a lovely garden and bungalow on a bluff of Yokohama, Miss Scidmore wrote her a note asking approval and aid for an avenue of Japanese cherry trees in Potomac Park. Years of frustration came to an end with a favorable reply three days later and the actual planting of 80 young trees five days after her letter to Mrs. Taft.

Photos: Courtesy National Park Service

Visitors come from afar to enjoy cherry blossom time

Although the first 80 trees were not planted in Potomac Park as Miss Scidmore had suggested, her hopes were soon fulfilled. The day after Mrs. Taft's letter of April 7, 1909, Dr. Jokicni Takamine, a Japanese chemist from New York and Tokyo learned that Washington was to have a Muko-jima along the Potomac's banks and asked Mrs. Taft if she would accept 2000 trees for this project.

When Mrs. Taft naturally accepted, steps were taken to offer the trees as a gift from the people of the city of Tokyo to the people of the city of Washington, with the cost to be sustained by Dr. Takamine.

This first shipment of cherries arrived safely in Washington only to have plant inspectors discover that they were so infested with insects that they were ordered burned. Dr. Takamine cabled at once for 3000 additional trees to be kept under close observation for shipment in early 1911.

When the trees arrived on March 25, 1912, they were given a "clean bill of health", and in a simple ceremony on March 27, Mrs. Taft planted the first tree, while Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, put in the second. Also present on this occasion was Miss Scidmore.

Washington Monument is a focal point

Of the 3000 trees shipped, 1200 were planted around the Tidal Basin where their blossoms might be reflected in the water. The remaining Yoshino trees and 11 other varieties were planted in East Potomac Park. Today there are approximately 600 trees around the Tidal Basin, 90 percent of which are Yoshino and 10 percent Akebono, a pinker selection of Yoshino developed in this country.

Officials of the National Capital Parks, a branch of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, tell us that it is impossible to predict accurately the blooming dates. Since 1924, the Yoshino cherries have bloomed twice as early as March 20 and once as late as April 17. April 5 is the average date. Over the same period, the Kwanzan cherries have opened as early as April 14 and twice as late as May first, with April 22 as an average date.

Two contrasting events made news during World War II. On the evening of December 7, 1941, after the news of Pearl Harbor, a number of cherry trees were found cut down. That this anti-Japanese feeling did not persist after the war is demonstrated by the gift of cuttings from our trees to help restore one of the famous cherry tree plantings in Tokyo, that deteriorated seriously during the war.

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Treasure of the Woodlands

DWARF CORNEL or bunchberry are two common names of this dainty wildling that carpets the cool, moist floors of our northern woodlands from one coast to the other. A true dogwood, with four, pointed white bracts surrounding a mass of tiny yellow flowers, clusters of bright red berries that appear in the fall account for the everyday name of bunchberry. Growing only a few inches high, this exquisite wild flower forms dense mats wherever it grows, and it is pure delight to encounter stands with both flowers and fruits during the late summer or early fall. Mountain climbers are especially familiar with this treasure, for it keeps them company along the trails. On the tops of the lower mountains it can still be found growing, often in bloom, when plants along the mountainside have flowered and fruited.

Do you throw away your COFFEE GROUNDS?

HEINRICH ROHRBACH

ARE YOU ONE of the many millions of Americans who is guilty of throwing away coffee grounds? Placed instead around acid loving plants, the grounds make a valuable humus addition to the soil that actually costs you nothing.

Many plants, particularly acid loving shrubs, will benefit from the coffee grounds which are thrown out annually from millions of American households and eating places. Chief among these plants are azaleas and rhododendrons, which need a humus acid for their fine feeding roots. In the wild, this acidity is provided by corroding leaves of oaks and hickories, as well as the needles of pines, spruces and hemlocks.

In our gardens and parks, we use acid loving plants in places where they do not receive a natural layer of leaves from oaks and hickories. Even maple and elm leaves, which are better than none, are scarce in some locations, while many gardeners either rake or burn leaves in the fall. Thus the roots of azaleas and rhododendrons are deprived of a natural mulch, which protects the soil from winter thawing and heaving and helps to keep it cool and moist during the summer.

There are other factors also to consider. Many of these plants live in close association with tiny fungus mycorrhiza, with each genus having its specific type of fungus. These fungi demand a moist soil that does not fluctuate in moisture or temperature. Woods and forests, where the leafmold is not disrupted, are the natural habitats for these minute forms of life.

Coverings of leaves on shrub plantings are often criticized for their unsightliness or as a fire hazard. In their place, peatmoss is often recommended, yet it, too, poses a fire problem. If spread on dry, it will blow away, especially if not watered immediately.

Some of the most commonly grown plants and shrubs which demand acid humus for best growth include rhododendron, azalea, clethra, heather, heath, blueberry, sourwood, mountain laurel, wintergreen, checkerberry, trailing arbutus, holly and lady slipper orchids.

For many years I used coffee grounds as a mulch and even conducted experiments to get the best results. I found out that they make an excellent mulch for many reasons. In the first place, coffee grounds look like peatmoss, brown in color and fine in texture so that they spread evenly.

Secondly, when used fresh, they are moist, and if only small quantities are available at a time, they can be accumulated in a container for a period of several weeks. Thirdly, they seem to contain the right amount of acidity, mixed with other chemicals, to be of the maximum benefit to acid loving plants.

Coffee grounds have other good features. If dry from storing, they absorb moisture fast if watered, but even if not watered, or if it does not rain, they are heavy enough not to blow away. Beneficial molds, or fungus growths, seem to penetrate the whole mass until the corrosion process is completed.

In addition to their value as a mulch, coffee grounds, which contain 93.1% organic matter, also supply some fertilizer. A chemical breakdown of the basic elements is as follows: 2% nitrogen .4% phosphoric acid and .5% potassium.

During the summer, oxidation and rotting is so rapid that a layer does not remain thick for a long time. With rain and worm activity with the soil beneath it, it helps to make a deep, loose topsoil for the roots of plants. Even poor soil, gravelly in nature, can become black, loose and spongy if enough coffee grounds are added.

In the dry summer of 1957, I tested a group of rhododendrons by watering some and withholding water from others. Those that were not watered came through just as well as those which had been given moisture. With coffee grounds, too, weeds are not a problem, while hoeing and cultivating are not necessary.

The leaves of mountain laurel and other acid plants, which showed iron deficiency, became a rich, dark green again when coffee grounds were applied. Flower production also increased, and a medium-sized rhododendron that had four or five flower buds on a number of stems developed seven to eight flower buds on the same number of stems the second year of mulching with coffee grounds.

Instead of throwing away your coffee grounds, as well as those available at eating places, make it a point to use them as humus on the topsoil of acid loving plants. Consider the tons and tons of coffee we import each year and then consider what the grounds from this favorite American beverage will do to improve our topsoils if applied as a mulch whenever and wherever possible.

ANNUALS

Always Steal the Show

MARY C. SECKMAN

Clarksburg, West Virginia

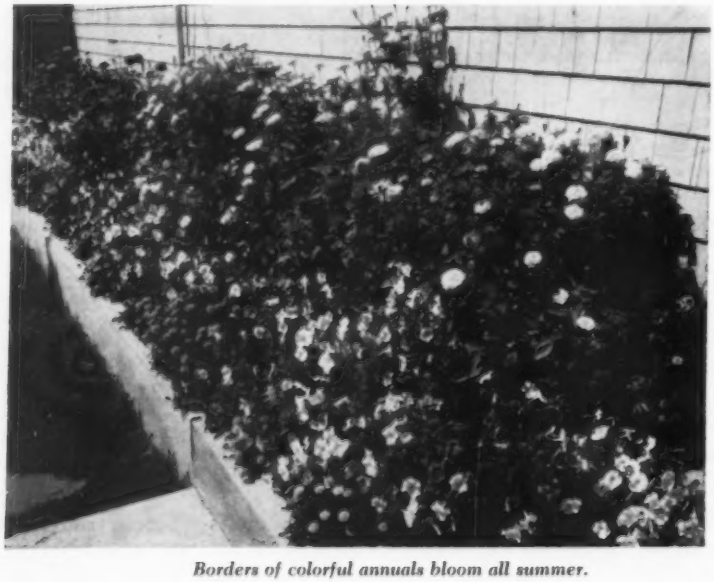
IF YOU LIKE to have quantities of flowers in the garden, with enough cut for use indoors, you can depend on annuals to serve this double purpose.

Among my earliest recollections are the annuals that mother grew in her garden and how she used them freely in bouquets in the house. As a result, I have come to feel that rooms without at least a few flowers have an empty and lifeless appearance.

Dwarf marigolds have many uses.

New and different annuals are always exciting and challenging. With familiar kinds, I like to try a few new kinds each year to discover how they do in my soil and climate. Nearly all have been successful, as well as useful for cutting, and have never failed to steal the show.

One of the first that I tried was cleome Pink Queen, a variety of the familiar cleome, or spider plant as it is also called, with deep pink buds and pink-petaled flowers on thin wiry stems, followed by slender, drooping seed pods that add to the spidery appearance of the plant.



Borders of colorful annuals bloom all summer.

In a large bouquet of mixed flowers, a few stalks of cleome Pink Queen will add height and an exotic air. I have also grown the white variety, Helen Campbell, which is shorter. I find that it combines pleasingly with creamy white and pale yellow zinnias and the light green foliage of the fragrant plantain lily (*Hosta plantaginea*).

"Golden Flower of the Incas" is such a romantic name for tithonia that I felt I must try it, though it was long before the introduction of the more dwarf variety known as Torch, an orange-red. Also called Mexican sunflower, this annual provides me with an inexhaustible supply of cut flowers on plants that grow over six feet tall. Flat, single and daisy-like blooms have a thick, velvety texture and graceful stems that are covered with down.

Both flowers and buds are easy to arrange, and a favorite container with me is a black bowl of native Chilean pottery, which emphasizes the texture and brilliant color. I also enjoy them in an old hammered copper jug, which looks especially well on patios, terraces and porches and in wood paneled rooms. In the garden, I find that tithonia combines effectively with the large green leaves of the castor bean.

Cosmos, too, are not to be disdained as cut flowers, especially if height is needed. Be certain to avoid a too rich soil as they go almost entirely to foliage. When cutting the flowers, take them as they are beginning to open, since they last longer. Decorative in a large, open-mouth vase of heavy hobnail glass, use some white, because it has an airy grace of its own and creates a light cool effect.

Bells of Ireland, an arresting oddity among annuals, attracted wide attention in my garden last summer. This plant is not grown for its flowers, but for its circular, pale green bracts, or 'bells', which encircle gracefully curving stalks. In the center of the bells appear the tiny, sweetly scented, white flowers, touched with purple.

When using bells of Ireland in arrangements, first remove the ribbed

See page 216

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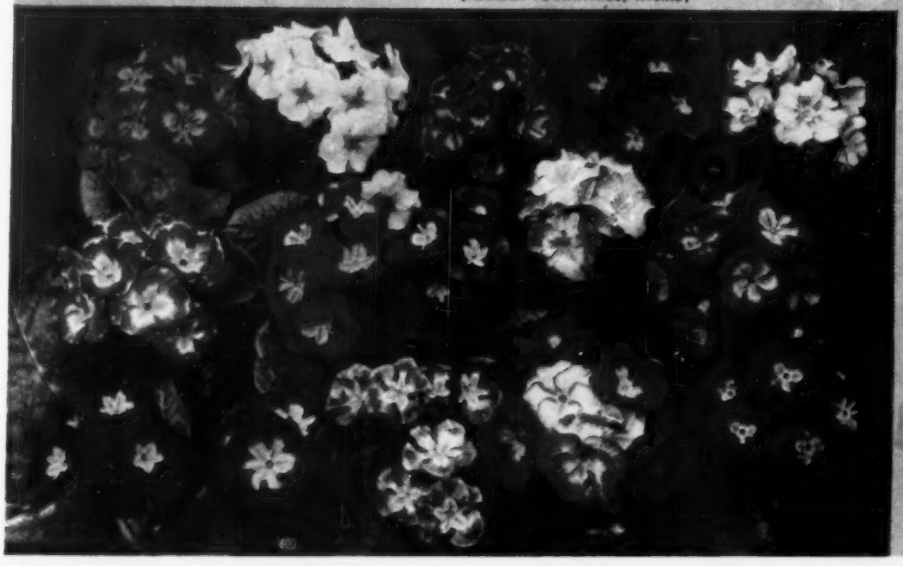

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A brilliant rainbow of bloom this very spring! Plant now, in the best planting season. Watch them burst into bloom when other gardens are just waking up, this very spring! They'll create a blooming rainbow of such breathtaking loveliness it will be the talk of your whole neighborhood. They'll bloom again, year after year!

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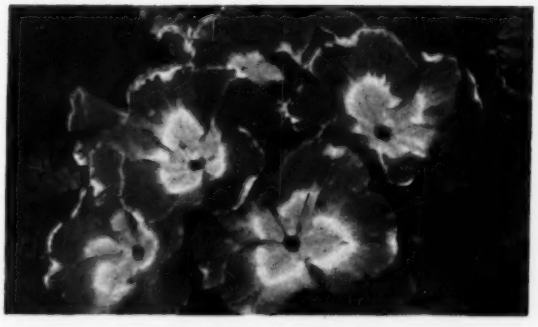

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ABOVE—This outdoor planting of fancy-leaved caladiums shows what can be done in home gardens with this colorful tender bulb. Where brilliant color is desired, the several kinds of many-hued fancy-leaved caladiums are particularly useful and easy to grow in shade or sun. Plants can also be grown in window boxes or pots and placed around terraces.

LEFT—John Peed is the name of this handsome variety of fancy-leaved caladium. A vivid scarlet-red that is transparent, it is edged with a wide margin of green. There are many other kinds that include many color variations of rose and pink, as well as white and ivory. Candidum, one of most popular varieties grown in trade is white and green. It has a pattern that resembles a network of lace and because of this coloring is much used with the red and pink kinds for contrast. Though fancy-leaved caladiums have been raised primarily in greenhouses in gardens in the north, they can be planted directly in open ground after all danger of frost has passed. Warmth is needed for the tubers to germinate and plants to grow.

I Grow Caladiums in My Garden

JOSEPH E. HOWLAND, New Canaan, Connecticut

TRY FANCY-LEAFED CALADIUMS in your garden this season and you'll never be without them. For their fascinating leaf patterns they are unequalled, whether grown in the shade or in the sun, which they tolerate equally well.

Though fancy-leaved caladiums have been grown widely in southern and west coast gardens, they are new to gardeners in the mid-west and east. Yet they are being planted more and more in these areas where they grow superbly if planted directly in the open ground.

Actually the idea of planting the dormant bulbs in the open ground is not new. Over half a century ago, Liberty Hyde Bailey recommended the practice when he discovered that plants did better this way than if started indoors beforehand. Nevertheless, few gardeners followed the advice of this world famous horticulturist.

Until 1940 I grew caladiums in my garden by first starting the bulbs indoors. Last season, however, I decided to start them outdoors and never before have my plants been more spectacular. On June 10, I set out two large beds and enjoyed a display of the colorful leaves until the middle of October.

Previous experience with greenhouse caladiums made me doubtful about a fast, even safe, start for tubers in a cool soil. Yet sprouts appeared in 10 days, and in four weeks plants were actually lush.

Caladiums grow best in any reasonably good soil and under a simple watering program, which consists of watering whenever the lawn is given this need. I did notice that plants shaded from the intense afternoon sun were 50% more leafy, which leads me to think that more generous watering is needed under drought conditions.

Caladium tubers are crown-rooting, meaning that roots push out from the top of the tuber just below the fat growing eyes. When grown indoors, tubers are started bottom-side up in order to hasten rooting. This is another rule to ignore in direct planting, where tubers are planted with their eyes up and covered with two to three inches of soil.

Dormant tubers are usually available until June. I ordered mine in April to be certain to obtain the varieties I wanted and stored them at 70°F. until June 10. If kept warm, tubers keep in storage even into July, and a neighbor, who did not plant bulbs until mid-July, was successful.

See page 219

O. M. SCOTT PHOTO

The white and green variety Candidum is cool looking in the shade.

When your plants get SICK

INSECTS DO incalculable damage to trees, shrubs, perennials, bulbs and other kinds of plants. In fact, their damage is far greater than we realize.

The strange growth habits of insects often cause us not to recognize them. Who would suspect, for instance, that the green caterpillar that feeds on tomato foliage would change into a "delta" winged sphinx moth, a wire worm into a click beetle or the maggot in the manure pile into a fly? Because of their strange transformations, it is important to know which stage of the insect is destructive and equally important to know how it feeds.

Some insects have chewing mouth parts with which they bite off and eat some part of a plant, such as a leaf. These leaf eaters are killed by applying a stomach poison to the plants they will consume. In this case, it is essential to spray just before or as the pest starts to feed.

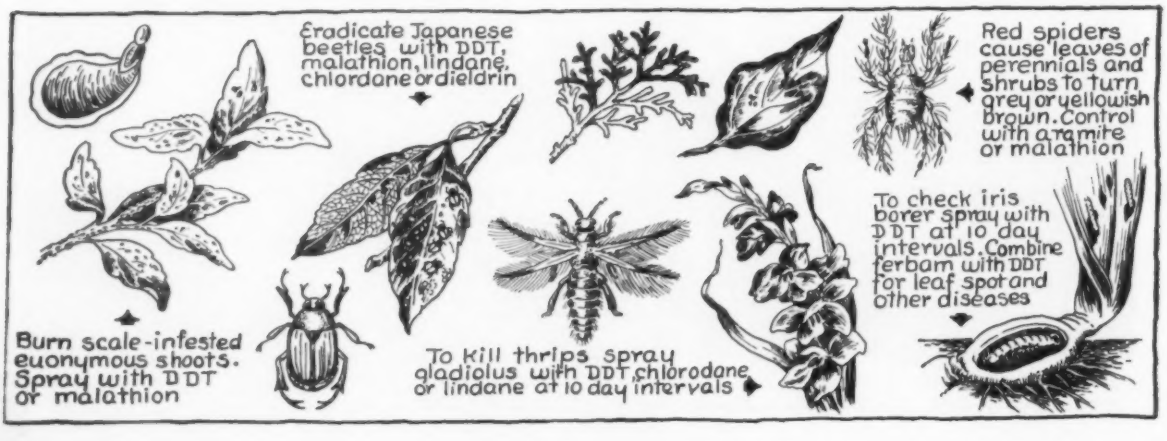
The mouth parts of other insects are formed into a tube used to pierce the surface tissue of the plant and suck up the plant juices within. Since, in this case, the spray chemical must come in contact with the insect, timing of the application is most important. Aphids, spider mites, scale insects and leaf hoppers belong in this class and are among the most destructive pests known.

Not all insects are pests. Many are helpful in pollinating flowers, others are predators on injurious insects and some parasitic on yet other kinds. It is important to know what insect pest is to be controlled. A program calculated to kill all insects without knowledge of their kind or habits is often more harmful than beneficial.

Adverse soil or moisture conditions and other environmental abnormalities, such as too much heat or too much cold, cause physiological diseases, which can be checked only by correcting the adverse condition. On the other hand, tiny plant or animal organisms cause pathological diseases, such as mildew or apple cedar rust. These can usually be corrected by spraying or dusting with chemicals.

Of these abnormal disease factors, micro-organisms have our special attention. These include fungi, bacteria and viruses. Fungi are simple plants without chlorophyll that must depend on other plants to supply their food. Bacteria are also tiny organisms without chlorophyll, smaller than fungi, with only one cell. They increase by cell division. Since the division is rapid, if unchecked the increase is by the thousands in an hour. Both fungi and bacteria are disseminated by wind, water, insects, birds and animals.

Viruses are super-microscopic particles that have been seen only in an electronic microscope. We can only



H. GLEASON MATTOON, *Massachusetts Horticultural Society*

HERE'S WHAT TO DO

guess what they are, but we know they cause such diseases as aster yellows, mosaic of briar fruits, tobacco and other plants, peach yellows and phloem necrosis of elm.

Fungi and bacteria can be controlled by spraying with chemicals. Most fungicides are preventives not curatives, that is, they are applied to prevent fungus spores from growing. A few chemicals such as captan, can burn out a newly established fungus. Greatest success against bacteria lies in prevention, although some of the antibiotics show promise as bacterial killing agents.

We know that some viruses are transmitted by insects, especially leaf hoppers and aphids. It is likely all viruses require a dispersal agent. Preventing attack by a virus lies in controlling the insect that transmits it. The success of such a measure has been demonstrated in the control of peach yellows and phloem necrosis.

The newer insecticides and fungicides are useful and effective if applied with care and with due knowledge of the trouble to be controlled. There is no panacea, though for the small garden, malathion comes nearest to a general purpose insecticide. It acts as a stomach poison as well as a contact insecticide and remains toxic for 10 days or two weeks.

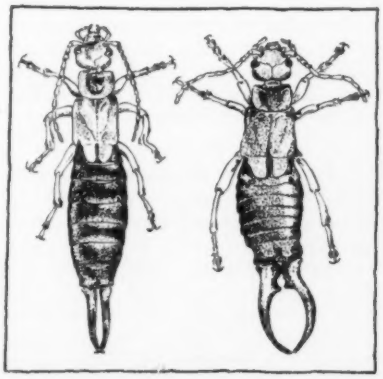
Rotenone and pyrethrum are also valuable home garden pesticides. Though all three should be used with care, they are far less dangerous than parathion, lindane, heptachlor and nicotine.

Making the proper dilution of potent chemicals is important. The following table may be of help.

Pesticide Dilution Table

Material	One Gallon	Five Gallons
Aldrin 25% W.P.	1 T	5 T
Arsenate of lead	2 T	10 T
*Captan	1½ T	7½ T
Chlordane 40% W.P.	5 t	8 T
DDT 50% W.P.	4 t	6½ T
*Ferbam	2½ T	12½ T
Malathion 50% emul.	2 t	3½ T
Pyrethrum 1-400	2 t	3½ T

W.P.—wettable powder
T—tablespoon
t—teaspoon
emul.—emulsifiable



Adult forms of common European earwig. DDT or chlordane will check this pest.

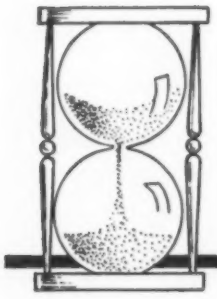
Starred chemicals are fungicides. They are compatible with any of the insecticides listed. No spray should be applied when the temperature is above 80° F. nor below 45° F.

A few insects are notoriously destructive either because of their rate of increase or manner of attack. Obviously, it is not possible to discuss many in a limited space, but here is what you can do to check some of the more common insect pests, as well as diseases.

ELM LEAF BEETLE, an European insect pest which has become destructive in this country, can be controlled by spraying two weeks after the first leaves on elms are full grown in the spring, using either arsenate of lead or malathion. If this first brood is controlled, a second spray in early August to kill the second brood, will not be necessary.

LEAF MINERS on birch, holly, arborvitae, box and other plants can be controlled by a carefully timed spray of malathion. This chemical can penetrate the epidermis of young leaves

See page 218



NOW IS THE TIME

APRIL IS HERE AGAIN! As the sun grows warmer, garden activity increases. We must do first things first, else the carefully planned schedule becomes awry. To clean up, prepare, plan and plant is the order of the month. Our plans may be temporarily upset by the weather, but not for long, and by the end of the month order is certain to emerge.

Plant New Perennials

As soon as the ground is warm and workable, you can start to plant perennials. To prepare soil, dig it deeply and add organic matter, such as compost, peatmoss or leafmold, as well as a sprinkling of chemical fertilizer. Early spring, too, is the time to lift and divide overgrown clumps of perennials that flower from mid-summer onward, such as chrysanthemums, fall asters, phlox, veronicas, monkshoods, heleniums and others. Retain the vigorous outer shoots and allow enough space for each division to spread.

Divide perennial phlox early.

Eliminate Iris Borer

Eggs of the iris borer, laid in crevices of the leaves last fall, will be hatching with the first warm week. At this time, control is easy with DDT or malathion, applying three sprays at weekly intervals. Later when the larvae tunnel their way into the rhizomes, no amount of spray can reach them.

Feed Lawns Early

Apply fertilizer to lawns soon, using a 10-6-4 or 8-6-2 or an organic material, such as dehydrated manure or ground tankage. The ureaform fertilizers give good results, too. One application at this time, using five pounds of actual nitrogen on 1000 square feet will be enough for the entire season. Ureaform does not burn, and because the nitrogen is released slowly over a period of six to eight months, the growth of the grass is sustained.

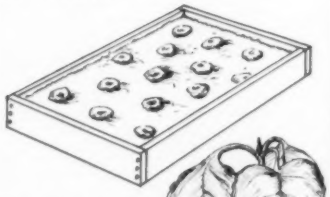
Apply Dormant Sprays

Spray oil, applied as trees and shrubs are starting to break dormancy, is more effective in controlling insects than earlier application, because insects are also breaking dormancy and are more easily killed. Use a superior spray oil at the recommended strength against scale insects, aphids and spider mite eggs. Apply during a sunny day when the temperature is above 45° F.

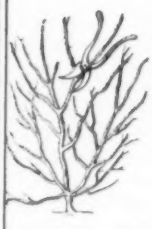
Prepare the Seedbed

Seedbed preparation should be completed early, yet not while the soil is wet. Plowing, spading or discing a wet soil compacts it into hard lumps that do not become friable for weeks. Test it before starting to work it. Pick up a handful and squeeze it. If, when released, it crumbles slightly, it is ready to cultivate and break up after winter compaction. Vegetables and flowers will benefit from tillage now.

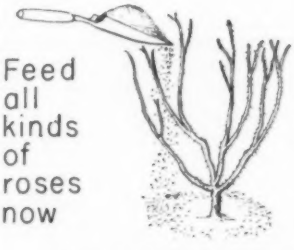
Start tuberous begonias indoors in flats



Root coleus in water for garden use



Prune hybrid tea and floribunda roses



Feed all kinds of roses now

Plant all kinds of evergreens and shrubs

Rake leaves from lawns and flower beds

Project for Shrubs

Work in mulches around shrubs and at the same time scratch in a sprinkling of fertilizer, being careful not to injure surface rooted plants, such as holly, dogwood, pieris, azalea, rhododendron and mountain laurel. Cut out broken and diseased stems and open up shrubs that have become too twiggy, such as honeysuckle and beauty-bush. On spring blooming shrubs, postpone pruning until flowering is past.

Feed aubrieta and other rock plants.

Control for Mice

As predicted, both field and pine mice were plentiful last winter. Careful inspection of damaged parts of trees and other plants, along with prompt treatment, may save them if injury is not too great. Simply paint exposed wood with orange shellac to prevent drying out and cracking. In cases where all the cambial cells have not been destroyed, protecting them with shellac will make them increase. Thus a new cambium and bark will grow from them eventually.

Gather Bagworms

Bagworms, strange caterpillars that protect themselves from enemies by living in sacs or bags made of silk covered with pieces of leaf, are now on the increase. Showing a preference for red cedar and arborvitae among evergreens, and for sycamore, locust, sweetgum and horse-chestnut among deciduous kinds, by picking the bags, which contain the eggs that hatch in early June, and burning them, you will be relieved of spraying in June. Arsenate of lead, with a sticker, is an effective spray if applied not later than the 10th of June.

Uncover Roses Slowly

Uncover roses protected for the winter gradually. First remove, after a series of mild days, the covering of straw, hay, evergreen branches or other material. Then remove a few inches of soil each week, until it has been taken away by the time the buds begin to break. If all the soil is suddenly removed, too much tender stem is exposed to frost, sun and chilling winds.

Your Mower Sharp?

A dull lawn mower, whether reel or rotary, is a murderous thing, since it chews the grass instead of shearing it clean. Not only does it do a poor cutting job, but the grass blades are torn and rendered more susceptible to disease attack. Have your mower sharpened and tuned up and look over the lawn for stray bones, stones, branches and other foreign objects that may harm a newly sharpened mower.

Check Bacterial Rot

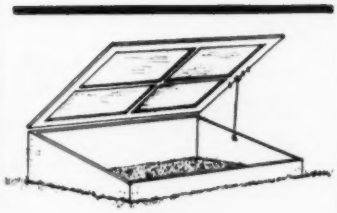
Bacterial rot on iris is also destructive. First appearing as watery areas near the base of the leaf, these soon coalesce and extend upward along the blade. At the same time, the bacterial growth pushes downward into the rhizome, transforming it into a mushy, ill-smelling mass. To save the rhizomes, lift and cut out the infected parts, dust with sulfur and leave exposed to the sun. Iris in heavy soil, or planted too deeply, is more susceptible to attack.

Grow Some Apples

Consider dwarf apples and pears if you plan to add fruit trees. When a really dwarf apple is desired, order the selected variety on E. M. IX stock. Such trees seldom grow more than seven feet tall, but they will produce enough fruit for home use. Somewhat larger and better anchored are trees on E. M. VII stock.

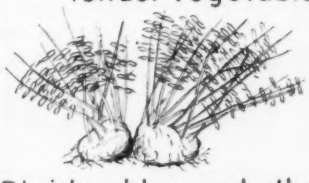
How About Pears?

Consider also a few dwarf pears. These are grafted on quince stock and remain so small that you can bag the fruit as you stand on the ground. Unlike apples, pears will ripen in bags, and since they are protected from pests, they become top quality pears. Remember when planting dwarf fruit trees to keep the visible graft line above the surface of the soil. Set too deep, the grafted portion will take root and revert to the original size.

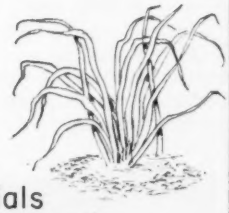


Open coldframes to harden off seedlings

Place hot caps over tender vegetables



Divide phlox and other hardy perennials



Feed perennials with balanced fertilizer

Turn over soil in the vegetable garden

Plant gladiolus in well drained soil

Get ready ...NOW to plant your vegetable garden

PAUL WORK, *Ithaca, New York*

ONCE YOU REALIZE the superior flavor and quality of vegetables grown in the home garden, you will not be without at least a small vegetable garden somewhere on your property.

Have you ever, for example, tried either Matchless or Bibb lettuce varieties? If so, you know how delicate and tender and mild flavored they are. Rarely found in markets or even on roadside stands, it means you will have to grow plants yourself to realize the pleasure of their taste.

Lettuce is not a difficult vegetable to grow. Preferring cool growing conditions, new hybrids have been developed in recent years that are resistant to heat. Matchless, one of these, will grow right through the summer and go to seed slowly. Bibb is another desirable home garden variety, though it bolts rather quickly in hot weather. You might try its slow bolting variety, Burpeeana, which did well in trial gardens last summer.

In the garden, lettuce takes little space and may even be grown in the flower border, as parsley and chives often are. To succeed, choose the right varieties for the various parts of the growing season and always provide adequate moisture.

The Iceberg group will head well only under fairly cool conditions, at the beginning of the season in low areas and toward mid-summer in higher altitudes. It is possible, however, to have good leaf lettuce almost any time. Black Seeded Simpson is better than Grand Rapids, and Salad Bowl and Slobolt are recommended because they are slow in going to seed. Heat tolerant is the old Mignonette.

To grow lettuce, sow seed in the open ground, cover lightly with soil and thin when seedlings are big enough to pull. Some gardeners allow the seedlings, that are pulled for thinning purposes, to grow large enough for table use. Plants that are to remain to reach maturity should be spaced from 4-12 inches, depending on the variety.

Most modern snap beans are of good quality if the pods are picked young. Many like Kentucky Wonder for its distinct "beany" flavor, though newer white-seeded strains are smoother and straighter. The advantage of pole beans in the home garden is that they have a longer harvest season.

I once asked a commercial bean grower what variety he preferred for the home table and was surprised when he named Bountiful. Not generally high in quality, he explained that it is tender and tasty when picked very young. He also added that he likes its rather pronounced flavor. If you prefer mild flavored bush beans, grow popular new varieties, such as Contender, Slendergreen and Wadex, as well as the older Tendergreen.

Most of the leading commercial sweet corn varieties are not of the highest quality. Golden Cross is good, though its ears are not big enough to suit commercial needs. Breeders, not satisfied with this, have developed even superior hybrids.

You can see the difference for yourself, for example, if you compare Seneca Chief and the recent Wonderful and Golden Challenger with Victory Golden and Golden Security, which are large and good in quality, though not generally rated as high as Golden Cross. Also rated high is Floragold, though I have not tried it.

JOHN P. ROCHE

The home vegetable garden offers many rewards.

See page 233

Space for only ONE Vegetable?

Why not make it TOMATOES?

J. VERNON SHEAP, *Lansing, Michigan*

FOR TASTE, USEFULNESS AND ATtractiveness the tomato holds the spotlight among vegetables in gardens everywhere it grows.

Used extensively as a greenhouse crop in many states, particularly in Ohio, Wisconsin and in the mid-west, it is grown in the south during the winter and spring and shipped to markets in the north.

Northern gardeners grow tomatoes as a summer crop. In the kitchen its uses are widely varied because of its flavorsome taste and as a source of vitamins, which include large amounts of vitamin A and C and quantities of B_1 and B_2. For canning it ranks first among vegetables.

Brought to Spain from the new world by Spaniards during the early 16th century, the earliest mention of tomato in literature was by an Italian writer in 1554. Probably grown in England and Europe prior to 1609, it was grown primarily for ornament, and although Thomas Jefferson mentioned that it was grown for culinary uses in 1781, it was not until 1835 that it was cultivated for this purpose in America.

In our gardens we like to grow some of the newer and better varieties of tomatoes, including new hybrids. These often have to be grown from seed, since older, better known varieties are usually offered as plants at garden centers and nurseries.

For most parts of the country, Fireball, a heavy yielder, with smooth, globular fruits, which appear early, is recommended. Also desirable is Early Hybrid, a true F_1 cross that is noted for its earliness and yield. These varieties have performed outstandingly when tested for yield, quality and firmness of fruit.

Also rated high for their performance are Long Red and Queens, two newcomers which are making a place for themselves. Both are high quality, globe-shaped, red sorts, producing large crops of uniform fruits. For quality, size, appearance, yield and canning, Rutgers is one of the best. Similar to it is Homestead 24, a variety resistant to fusarium wilt. A deep red F_1 hybrid, with large fruits of excellent quality is Burpee's Big Boy.

For a golden tomato of good size and mild flavor, Jubilee is tops. We have picked good fruits from this variety after all other plants in the garden were killed by frost.

Small fruiting tomatoes can also be grown in the garden for many purposes, including canning, puree and tomato paste and preserves. The prolific variety San Marzano, used extensively for these purposes, has long fruits, in clusters, that are meaty and free from pulp.

Tree tomatoes, called dwarfs, are not widely planted today, except where space is at a premium. They hold their fruits well off the ground and may be had in a red or pink fruited variety.

Tomatoes will grow well in a variety of soils in different parts of the country, including sandy, sandy loam, clay loam and clay soils, provided they are fertile and well drained. For extra early tomatoes, a rich sandy loam is preferred by many gardeners.

An important point to stress is not to grow tomatoes in the same spot year after year or for two years in succession, because they are subject to a number of plant diseases, some of which live over in the soil. Some, such as bacterial canker and fusarium wilt, may live over for several years. Since egg-plants and peppers are subject to some of the same diseases, avoid planting them in the same soil.

If you want to grow your own tomato plants start seed in a cold-frame, hotbed, greenhouse or in the house about eight weeks before planting outdoors. The home gardener can use an electrically heated frame or a frame covered by sash that is placed against a basement window on the south side, where heat can be introduced. A fairly high temperature is needed for seed to germinate and plants to develop. Since many plant diseases live over in the soil, it is best to sterilize the soil, as well as the flats or other containers used.

Tomato seed germinates best at day temperatures of 80 to 85° F., with night temperatures not below 65°, in good soil kept moist. If covered with

See page 231

Sweet...Tasty...Juicy! CHERRIES from your garden.

FRED A. COCHRAN, *Edmonds, Washington*

HAVE YOU EVER tasted cherries just picked from a tree in the garden? If so, you know how sweet, juicy and tasty they can be.

For this reason, growing cherries in home gardens is more than worth the effort, though flowers in the early spring, fruit that is a pleasure to watch as it ripens and cool shade are other factors not to be overlooked.

Coming originally from Asia Minor, approximately 600 varieties have been known to cultivation. Most of these are descendants of the sweet and sour cherries of the old world, and from them we have both sweet and sour cherry varieties, as well as hybrids of the two that are known as the Dukes.

Sour cherry trees, about one-third the size of those of sweet cherries, are hardier and more easily grown. Self-fertile, for the most part, whereas the sweet require cross-pollination to bear well, they are usually round-headed and have slender, pendulous branches, as against the pyramidal growth habit and stout branches of the sweet.

Sour cherries are among the few fruit trees suited to part shade. They begin to bear fruit about four years after planting and continue 25 years, while sweet cherries bear six to seven years after planting and, with the Dukes, continue up to 40 years.

Lack of pollination is why many cherry trees fail to bear, especially among sweet varieties. For example, the three leading sweet, Bing, Royal Anne (Napoleon) and Lambert, will not bear, whether planted separately or together, since they are self-unfruitful and inter-sterile.

When, however, Bing is planted near Centennial, Black Tartarian, Black Republican, Deacon Lyons, Windsor or Schmidt it will produce a bountiful crop. Royal Anne must have Schmidt, Black Tartarian, Lyons, Black Republican or Deacon, and Lambert requires either Windsor or Black Tartarian.

To pollinate Mayduke, plant Black Tartarian, Hedelfingen, English Morello, Early Richmond or Montmorency

Cherry variety Montmorency

nearby. Windsor will fruit well if given Schmidt, Black Tartarian or Lambert, while Black Tartarian, a good pollinizer for others is only partially self-fruitful and improves when planted with Black Republican or English Morello.

If a mature cherry orchard lacks pollinizers, grafting is the solution. One pollinizing branch per tree is sufficient, and if well marked, as by painting, it can be recognized and therefore treated strictly as a pollen-producer. This means that fruit on it should be thinned or completely removed to maintain steady blossoming.

For best results, start with one- or two-year-old trees, since the first root growth will be more satisfactory than the second root growth an older tree has to establish. If space is limited, choose a tree with several grafted varieties instead of the dwarfs, which are not yet dependable. Since stone fruits mature early and respond well to restrictive pruning, dwarfing is not as necessary as with apple and pear.

Plant cherry trees when they are perfectly dormant, sometime between the loss of foliage in the fall and the swelling of buds in the spring. Since severe winters in the north may injure a newly planted young tree, spring rather than fall planting is recommended. In the middle latitudes and the south, fall planting is standard. Cherry trees also flower early in the season, and to insure a crop, select places where frosts do not occur regularly in April or May. Trees need elbow room, so allow about 35 feet between the sweet, 25 feet for the Dukes and 20 for the sour.

A well-drained soil is essential because cherries are more sensitive to poor drainage than any other fruit. Though they will tolerate most soils, except wet, heavy clays, they will thrive best in a loamy soil with lime.

When planting, set the tree at the same depth or slightly deeper than it was in the nursery. Cut off damaged root ends and place the tree in a hole large enough to spread the roots without crowding them. Firm the topsoil

about the roots and then add the subsoil. Rotted or dehydrated manure may be mixed directly in the soil, but fresh manure must be placed several inches below the tree.

Fertilize cherries early in the spring and again after harvesting the fruit in order to enable them to store food for the following year's growth. An average two-year-old tree will need about seven ounces of complete fertilizer and a bearing specimen from four to seven pounds. If the tree shows rapid terminal growth, from 16 to 18 inches a year, it will not require feeding.

Spread the fertilizer on the surface of the soil, halfway between the trunk and the ends of the limbs, and allow rains to carry it to the feeding roots. If turf surrounds the tree, make six- to eight-inch holes with a stick or a pipe every foot or so under the ends of the limbs and fill with fertilizer.

The purpose of pruning is to shape and develop a strong framework. This is done during the first four years, and thereafter, pruning is light, consisting only of an occasional heading back to stimulate bushiness and encourage fruit spurs. Removal of weak limbs and thinning dense top growth that may crowd or shade fruit-bearing spurs will also be needed.

Prune After Planting

The first time to prune is just after planting. If the tree is a branchless whip, head it back to three or four feet. If it has side branches, remove those that are weak or superfluous, leaving only three or four strong branches, that point in different directions, to provide a well-spaced framework. Then prune these back to six or eight inches. An older tree, in its 15th or 20th year, can sometimes be invigorated by a heavier pruning than is recommended for its early and middle years.

The time of year to prune is during dormancy and when the danger of a killing freeze is over. Cover the pruning wounds with bitumen or white lead paint to prevent the silver leaf infection to which cherries are susceptible.

The time to pick sweet and Duke cherries is when they are firm and sweet. Left on the tree longer than necessary will invite brown rot disease or injury by rain. Sour cherries may be picked when they first turn red or they may be left on the tree for two or three weeks. All varieties retain freshness longer if picked with stems.

Although cherry varieties are numerous, the number recommended for planting is small. There is Bing, a large, black oxheart, which bears solid, meaty fruit during midseason on small, slow-growing, hardy and productive trees. The midseason Royal Anne (Napoleon), on the other hand, is a big, spreading tree, bearing large, pale yellow, red-cheeked cherries.

The sweet cherry gaining most rapidly in popularity is Lambert. Large, vigorous trees are heavy producers, while late-ripening fruit is large, black, fine-textured, heart-shaped, with sweet flavor, solid meaty flesh and small seed. Black Republican, which pollinizes most of the other sweet varieties, ripens in mid-July, thus enabling it to fertilize both midseason and late-ripening cherries. It produces large crops of sweet, firmly fleshed black fruits.

Black Tartarian, a certified pollinizer, fertilizes most of the sweet varieties, although it is only partially self-fruitful. A vigorous grower, its oxheart fruits are large and black and have a mildly sweet flavor.

Deacon, another large, black cherry, that is also a pollinizer, is noted for its dependability, hardiness and resistance to cracking. Its fruits, excellent in quality, are juicy and rich in flavor. Centennial, a sweet-flavored, yellow cherry, is another good pollinizer.

Among important sour varieties is Montmorency, the out-standing pie cherry. Where only one sour cherry is possible, this is the variety generally chosen. A vigorous, self-fruitful tree, it bears immense crops of medium-sized, bright-red fruits, that are firm and well-flavored, excellent for canning, freezing or making pies.

Early Richmond, a vigorous variety, produces less highly colored fruit which ripens a week apart from the Montmorency. The black-red English Morello, which ripens late, is more free of attacks from birds than others. A juicy, freestone, with rich, tart flavor, it is ideal for pies and preserving. The low-headed trees bear when very young.

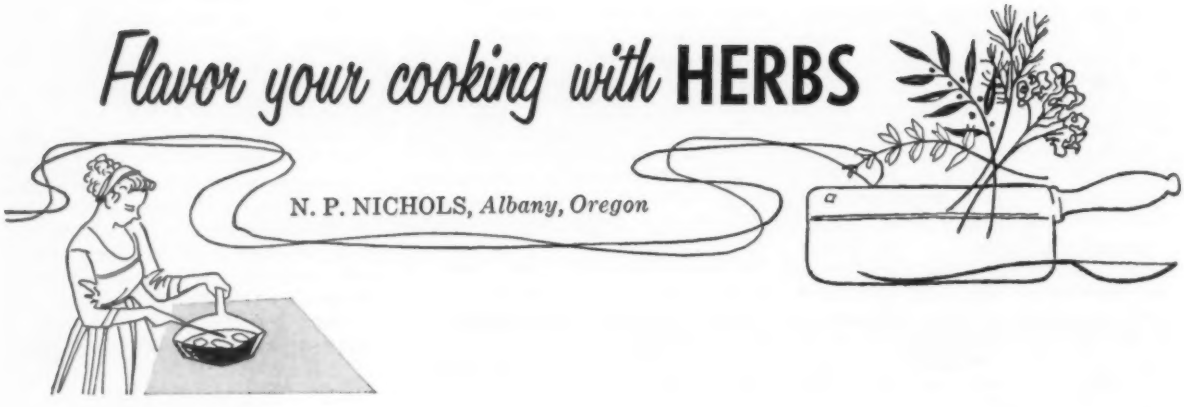
The early and late Dukes are neither sweet nor sour cherries. Rather they are a pie cherry, and though sweeter than the others, produce fruit that is large and light red in color. A hardy group, they fruit heavily and bear over a longer period of time than most of the sour. They also ripen unevenly.

Small, well pruned cherry tree

MCFARLAND PHOTOS

Cherry trees are ornamental, as well as serviceable.

Flavor your cooking with HERBS



N. P. NICHOLS, *Albany, Oregon*

ROSEMARY AND THYME, lemon balm and tarragon, romantic plant names from by-gone eras, are playing an important role in modern cooking. From among the more than 50 culinary kinds usually available, 10 basic herbs may be used by the beginner.

From soup to dessert, there is a suitable herb for every dish, and anyone who enjoys making his own recipes will discover this an interesting field to explore. The herbs listed in the accompanying chart are generally used singly, but the greatest enjoyment comes in making a new seasoning by combining two or more kinds.

For example, the chart lists sweet basil, rosemary, sweet marjoram and dill as the best herbs to use with lamb. Why not try mixtures of some or all of these in varying proportions until you have a blend that suits your taste?

Many herbs have a natural affinity for certain kinds of food and to ignore this can produce an undesirable conflict of flavors. Strong pungent herbs, like sage, must be used only with full bodied foods, such as pork and beef. Bland foods, such as lettuce and cream dishes, are overpowered by its strong flavor.

Experience has taught me to avoid the repetition of an individual herb more than once in the same meal. Sweet basil added to tomato soup gives it an excellent flavor. To repeat its use in the meat course tends to make the meal monotonous. Most dishes have a secondary herb that can be used with them. In seasoning, for example, summer savory and thyme are usually interchangeable.

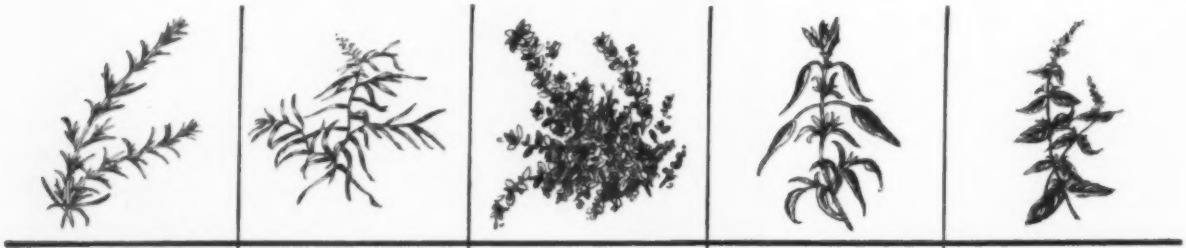
Since the flavor and aroma of herbs comes from their volatile oils, which are quickly released when exposed to heat, they are best added to foods only during the last 20 minutes of their cooking.

In addition to their value in food flavoring, herbs also have an important esthetic value. Many kinds, including thyme and rosemary, make attractive house plants. Placed in a kitchen window or in the plant room, their foliage provides color and form through the winter while bits can be snipped off as needed to use as fresh seasoning.

Nowadays, herbs are widely used in the garden for ornamental purposes, for foundation plantings or for edging. Rosemary, where hardy, may be planted as an accent plant with sage, trimmed low and globular, on either side of the entrance steps.

The low growing, silver variegated lemon thyme is excellent as a filler in front of the house between the taller shrubs. Hyssop is unsurpassed for border planting along walks and paths, while English pennyroyal makes a good ground cover.

See page 226



W. ROBERT EADIE, *Cornell University*

MORE AND MORE HOME-OWNERS, who have moved to suburban areas in recent years, are faced with the problem of what to do with rabbits, woodchucks, chipmunks, squirrels, meadow and deer mice, moles and other animal pests that have invaded their grounds.

Although the presence of these animals can actually be a welcome sight, while an occasional foray is not generally resented, it is extensive and regular destruction of plants that cannot be tolerated. In this case, control is a necessity.

Rabbits

When the first growth appears on vegetables and flowering plants, the cottontail rabbit will move in. Frequent cutting of brush or weedy areas adjacent to gardens eliminates their shelter and tends to reduce their forays. This in itself will not give complete protection, since rabbits will travel some distance for succulent food, especially at night.

Most gardeners think first of chemical repellents to protect plants against damage by rabbits. While various kinds are available, they are seldom successful in the garden for several reasons. To keep vegetables edible, the repellent must be easily removed by washing. It follows that any such repellent is quickly removed by ordinary rains.

Most gardeners do not re-spray often enough for continued protection. Then, too, the new foliage of rapidly growing plants is continually subject to damage. Hence, the best and most economical protection is a two-foot fence, consisting of one-inch mesh chicken wire, erected on temporary stakes.

This can be constructed with the lower edge in close contact with the ground throughout its length, using soft aluminum wire to fasten the screen to the stakes. Easy to remove in the fall and store in a cellar or shed, this fence will last as long as 10 years. With the cost prorated over that period, rabbit protection can be had for a dollar a year. By grouping the vegetables that need protection, it is also possible to reduce the amount of fencing considerably. For example, I have found it unnecessary to protect potatoes, tomatoes and corn.

For those who wish to try a repellent, there are several possibilities. Forty percent nicotine sulfate spray is an effective rabbit repellent, but it must be renewed every few days and after rains. Tobacco dust provides some protection when applied to the plants while they are moist with dew, though rain will wash it away. Some commercial repellents can be used on root crops, whose tops are not eaten, or on such plants as beans or squash, before their fruit forms, though frequent re-spraying is necessary.

Trapping rabbits alive and uninjured in box type traps and then releasing them many miles away can sometimes relieve a local situation. For this use a simple home-made wooden trap, or if desired, a commercial, metal live trap may be purchased. They may be placed where the rabbits travel or are known to enter the garden.

Bits of apple and carrot are good baits, but rabbits will not readily enter traps in spring and summer when natural food is available. Late winter is probably the best time to use traps, and if a rabbit is released about 10 miles away, it will seldom find its way back.

Woodchucks

The woodchuck, a stubborn animal, sometimes becomes a real pest in the home garden if his burrow is nearby. Even though the fence described for rabbits may deter the woodchuck, it can circumvent it by digging under, unless the lower edge is embedded six inches. Not easily discouraged, bone tar oil is a reasonably good repellent.

While most of us regret the occasional necessity to destroy wildlife, a practical solution to the woodchuck problem is using gas in the den, most generally

See page 228

Enjoy the Beauty of Fancy-Leaved *Caladiums*

Plant plenty of these fascinating foliage plants anywhere in sun or shade, and enjoy the vibrant, variegated, carefree color all summer long. Caution: Big leaves come only from big bulbs; Nelis bulbs are 2½ inches and over in diameter—the best you can buy.

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TREE EXPERTS
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Annuals Steal the Show

From page 202

foliage because it hides the bells. For green color and graceful lines in any bouquet it will more than hold its own and has for these reasons been much used in flower show exhibits all over the country in recent years.

In my garden, the new cockscombs have been a source of surprise and amusement for several years. It is exciting, for example, to plant packets of seeds labeled Maple Gold, Rose Beauty, Golden Fleece, Forest Fire or Toreador and see what will happen. Some will produce large, curious heads that may be rose, cerise, pale yellow with vivid orange or salmon. Others, more dainty, may be pink, rose, pure gold, rich red or red purple.

In bouquets, cockscombs or celosias may be used with other flowers, with grasses or by themselves. An all rose arrangement in a white urn in blending shades, varying from soft rose to near red, which I did one summer, lasted all winter because cockscombs are excellent for drying.

Why Not Try Clarkia?

Clarkia, a native American annual, though easy to grow, is little seen in the east. Dainty white, pink, rose or salmon rosette-like flowers on curving stems continue to open in water, a decided asset for cut flowers. Clarkias, which do better in cooler regions, require a light, well-drained soil. Salpiglossis, an annual for the hobbyist who wants something different, is admired for its trumpet flowers that come in stained glass colors, veined with gold.

For much needed blue to purple, blue salvia or annual sage (*Salvia farinacea*) variety Blue Bedder produces its tall, slender spikes all summer long. Useful in summer arrangements of mixed flowers, it also dries well for winter bouquets, retaining its rich coloring if dried in a borax mixture. Another annual, nicotiana, or flowering tobacco, is prized for its intense fragrance at evening time.

Stocks, not as much grown as they might in the cooler parts of the country, have singular distinction and come in many colors. Even the soft, gray-green foliage is attractive.

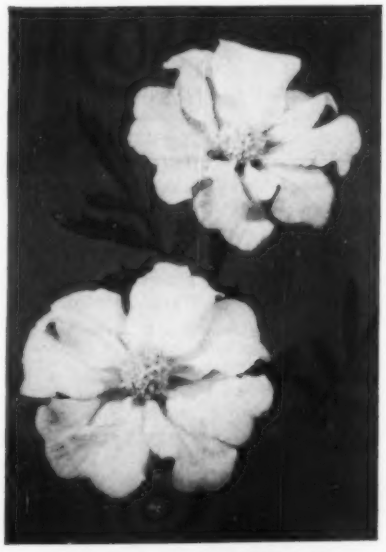
Larkspur, much maligned because it shatters when cut, will last well if the spikes are cut as buds open. Graceful, airy plants, in pink, blue, purple and white, are a good combination for round flowers. Chinese forget-me-not is another annual worth trying for its dainty flowers in blue and white. Variety Firmament is a rich indigo.

Dwarf single dahlias from seed take up little room and are therefore adapted to small gardens. They will supply brilliant color from June until frost and supply abundant cut flowers.

Zinnias and marigolds in all sizes and colors are taken for granted for summer cut flowers. I prefer to grow them in drifts or large groups of separate colors, since they are more effective and are easier to cut and arrange.

Miniature arrangements can be imaginative and interesting with such novelties as sky blue oxypetalum or

Blue lace flower is sweet.



Try single French marigolds.

Southern star (*Oxypetalum coeruleum*), with small, heavenly blue flowers and pink buds in loose sprays. This low growing annual needs no transplanting and will flower quickly from May-sown seed.

Less choice, perhaps, is tasselflower or flora's paint brush, or emilia, with its tiny tasseled flowers of scarlet or gold on long, grass-thin stems. Wishbone flower (*Torenia fournieri*), another favorite, produces small, funnel shaped violet and lavender flowers, with contrasting yellow throat. Baby snaps or linaria are also ideal for small bouquets, and newer varieties, such as Northern Lights, contain pleasing colors.

Use Grass Clippings

GRASS CLIPPINGS both as a mulch and humus in the garden will give amazing results. The more I work with soil, the more I am convinced most soils need decayed vegetable matter.

Without humus, soil becomes depleted, packs tightly and erodes in wind and rain. Humus in the soil acts like a sponge to hold the moisture, yet does not keep the soil too wet, because it prevents soil particles from sticking together. Instead it allows air to circulate, while tender roots are also able to penetrate a humusy soil easily.

Grass clippings combine well with soil particles and help to loosen heavy soil for easy tillage. As a mulch, they are ideal because they do not pack but allow moisture to penetrate. Since earthworms consume the decaying grass clippings, it is necessary to replenish them during mowing season.

In the vegetable garden, after plants have made a good start, cultivate between the rows and apply the grass clippings. Then you can forget about cultivation, while the vegetables will grow better and produce longer, even during dry periods. I have had beans bear continually until frost killed them.

On flower beds, close to the house, especially on the south and west sides, a grass mulch is ideal. Low growing plants become taller and branch freely, and evergreens, such as pines, and flowering shrubs, make surprising growth, both in width and height.

Ever since I have been feeding and mulching the soil around my pines with grass clippings, my trees have grown from 24 to 30 inches each season.

—S. M. SYKES
Kenosha, Wisc.

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When Plants Get Sick

From page 207

and kill the newly hatched miners inside. Apply as soon as the first evidence of the miner is seen. Columbine leaf miner is best controlled by working over the soil under each plant in order to destroy the cocoons.

APHIDS on many kinds of plants may be checked with malathion if applied when they first appear. Pyrethrum and rotenone are also effective against them.

LACEBUGS that suck the sap from the underside of the leaves of pieris, rhododendron, mountain laurel, firethorn, hawthorn, sycamore, white oak, elm and many other plants, can be eradicated by two sprays of malathion. The first must be applied with the first evidence of their presence, normally four weeks after new growth appears. The second, two weeks later, is for the newly hatched eggs.

Many Kinds of Mites

MITES, including red, spider (red spider), cyclamen, green and other mites attack many kinds of plants, especially in hot, dry weather, when reproduction increases rapidly. When DDT has been used on plants, the chances of serious infestation by mites is increased because many parasites of mites have been killed. There are several chemical controls. One of the simplest is malathion, though aldrin is also effective.

SCALE INSECTS of many kinds can be controlled during the growing season if the spray is properly timed. Use malathion, at the strength recommended in the table, when the young have recently hatched. Such a spray, if applied three to four weeks after growth starts, will control juniper, oyster shell, San Jose and scrufy scales.

WEBWORM on juniper, which ties together and devours the upper surface of the needle-like leaves, is easily eliminated by an arsenate of lead spray in late July if a sticker is used with it.

SOWBUGS, common in the garden during wet seasons, can be discouraged by spreading dry tobacco dust over the soil. Examine any plants bought from greenhouses and destroy any sowbugs found. A spray of pyrethrum or malathion will kill the bugs if it hits them.

JAPANESE BEETLE is a difficult problem with many gardeners. An effective way to keep the beetles out of your garden is to place traps elsewhere, since a properly baited trap will attract beetles a quarter of a mile away.

Malathion, aldrin or arsenate of lead are poisons that may be used against adults. Chlordane at the rate of 10 pounds per 1000 square feet, broadcast evenly or applied with a spreader, will destroy the grubs in the lawn for three to five years. Also effective against June bug grubs and discouraging to moles, it is most effective if applied about August first.

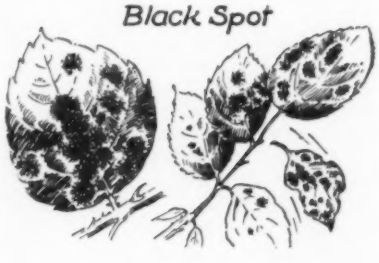
Milky spore disease spread on the lawn will permanently keep the grubs under control, after it begins to become effective in about three years.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE is controlled by tree sanitation, plus destruction of the tiny elm bark beetle, the vector of the disease. Since most beetles emerge from infested trees between April 15th and August first, it is essential to have a toxic chemical on the tree during this time.

A special DDT formulation can be applied to elms just before the leaves develop. Getting rid of all dead, broken and weak wood also helps, while feeding to keep the trees growing rapidly will discourage beetle attack.

RUSTS on hollyhocks, phlox and other plants can be checked by spraying or dusting with sulfur-ferbam or karathane applied to the lower surface of the leaves. Do not use sulfur when the temperature is above 75° F. One of the best control measures is to use ferbam and sulfur, using half the recommended amount of each.

BLACKSPOT on roses is a perennial problem that can be kept down if the spray combination contains ferbam or captan and if the spray program is consistently followed.

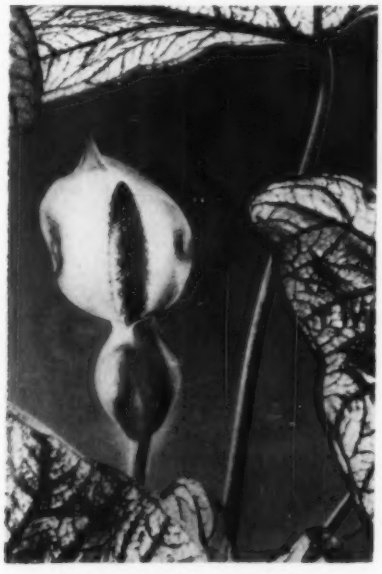


Use caution at all times when handling spray materials. None of the chemicals is harmless, although those that are listed are less toxic to animals than others recommended for commercial use. In handling spray materials, it is wise to use gloves. When the job is completed, a shower and a complete change of clothing is advised.

I Grow Caladiums

From page 205

It is easy to start an argument on the subject of whether or not shade is essential. From New York westward to Chicago and Denver and northward, full sun gives more brilliant colors, especially reds. From Atlanta across to Dallas and southward, full shade is



Bloom of fancy-leaved caladium

best. Then from Washington westward to Cincinnati and St. Louis, at least mid-day shade protection is needed to prevent leaf scorch, especially on thin-leaved varieties.

Caladium leaves usually begin to turn yellow and go dormant within six months. In northern sections of the country, dig the tubers before the ground freezes because they are tender. The best method is to allow plants to die down by withholding water, but last year, when drought-breaking rains finally came to New Canaan in September, I had to dig my growing caladiums when frost had touched a few leaves.

Since my tubers were still succulent, I dried them in the sun for a few days, but brought them indoors every night to avoid fatal chilling, since anything below 60°F. is risky. Once dry enough to avoid rotting, I placed tubers in trays back of the hotwater boiler for four weeks in order to cure. This made them ready for growth again, though I have stored them at 70°F. where they will remain until the middle of June.

Home gardeners who have tried May planting have regretted it when chilly nights caused permanent damage. Two years ago the Boston Park Department planted 500 tubers in the Boston Public Gardens on June 5th. Henry J. Buhle, Superintendent, reported that they were a "little slow to start", and my guess is that they were set out too early.

My own, planted on June 10, did as well as those of a neighbor, who set tubers out on June 1st. Here in southern Connecticut, I would say that June 20-25 is the best planting period.

Caladiums flower readily and form seed, which sprout easily and grow rapidly, but unless you want to try hybridizing, snip off flower stalks as soon as they appear. This will induce them to produce new leaves, especially necessary with pinks and reds which fade easily. New leaves, therefore, renew the brilliant colorings.

The center of caladium tuber production is Florida. Bulbs are dug around Christmas and shipped to dealers after they have been cured. The greatest risk during transit or storage is chilling, so check tubers at the time of purchase to be certain they are firm like gladiolus corms. Softness indicates injury from cold. Then remove the peat or other insulating packing and store in thin layers at 70°F. until planting time.

From South America

Caladiums, South American in origin, were first introduced as a warm-house curiosity in the 1700's when the Gentleman's Conservatory was in vogue in England. America first became aware of them some 40 years ago, when Dr. Henry Nehrling began growing them commercially in his Lake Placid, Florida, nursery. Specialists offer many varieties, and though last year I grew 52 named varieties, I feel they can be divided into six groups.

For garden use, I prefer brilliant reds, which never fail to highlight a corner or command attention. Others prefer the green and white Candidum.

Botanists recognize five species, but hybridizers have so scrambled them that gardeners choose between two types —tall or dwarf.

Some of the most popular caladium varieties include Candidum, white with green tracery; John Peed, red with green background; Mrs. Arno Nehrling, white, veined with red and edged with green; Pink Cloud, silver, rose, green, gold; Lord Derby, rose with green veins; and Scarlet Pimpernelle, blood red, bordered light green. Yet other desirable varieties are Red Ensign, rose with green edging; Mrs. W. B. Haldeman, rose with green border, Mrs. J. D. Eisele, rose and pink.

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IT WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT, in fact impossible, to design the planting for a home that would please everyone. Fortunately we cannot, for it would create an unbearable monotony.

We all take pleasure in our special mode of dress, style of house, choice of car and other phases of living that bespeak individuality and personality. Why, then, shouldn't this reflect our landscaping as well?

If careful thought and planning go into the development of your grounds, you will reap the maximum results. For one thing, the relationship of space is important. Just as the arrangement of furniture and colors can give a feeling of restfulness and space to the inside of the home, so the same principles can be used when arranging plants in the garden.

As a rule, fewer plants are needed for the modern house. Since its foundation is not high, it is not necessary to conceal it. Try instead to group related plants in as natural a manner as possible and allow enough space for them to develop to maturity. Overcrowding is a common mistake made by many home owners and beginning gardeners.

Before starting, take an inventory of the physical features of your property.

Type of House—Is it Cape Cod, modern ranch, split level or colonial?

Location—Is it in a new development on level ground without trees or in a more settled section with large trees and uneven terrain?

Orientation—In what direction does it face? This is important for certain plants do better if given their proper location.

Soil Condition—Are there 12 inches of loam or only four and a gravelly subsoil?

Driveway and Walks—What are the locations of driveways and walks? Some driveways cannot be changed, but with others it is advantageous to do so. The front walk may be satisfactory, but look at it carefully to see if greater depth would not be achieved if it leads from the driveway to the front door in order to leave an unbroken span of grass.

Walks—Is a walk necessary? Walks are costly, but sometimes necessary and desirable to gain a more level area. They give the effect of settling the house on the land and also offer excellent chances for interesting plantings.

Family—How many members are there in the family and what are their ages? An elderly couple or one with grown-up children away from home will want a different setup from a young family which will need a sand box and a play area.

Likes and Dislikes—Do you prefer certain plants to others and are you aware of colors that are harmonious?

Special Features—Do you have preferences for certain features, such as a large lawn area, a rose garden, one for vegetables and fruits? Perhaps you will want a screen planting or a hedge or ground covers where grass will not grow. Do you want a spring and fall garden, a terrace, a small pool with a fountain figure or a small tree for afternoon shade?

Here are a few suggestions on group plantings for different types of house and for various exposures.

A Cape Cod type house facing north—At each side of the entrance use boxwood, if hardy, box-leaf holly or dwarf yew. For the left corner, try a white dogwood, planted some distance away, with pink Carolina rhododendrons in back, a white hybrid

ZELTSMAN-PHOTOCRAFT

This attractive outdoor living area is tastefully handled.

See page 224

THIS CHARMING WHITE HOUSE, with its dark green shutters and pleasing planting, is typical of what might be found in many parts of the country. Simple and tasteful, it is an example of what many of us would like to achieve.

First to catch the eye is the excellent specimen of white birch, placed ideally where it softens the corner of the house, yet remains light and airy. The dogwood, with its graceful, delicate bouquets of white flowers and appealing horizontal branching habit, is always a delightful choice. In this case, the specimen at the far right helps to frame the house.

A variety of plant material, some deciduous, some evergreen, interspersed with perennials and bulbs, provides variation of texture, form and color, which relieves the monotony of the planting. The luxuriant foliage and the abundant bloom of the pink rhododendrons indicate that they are planted under suitable conditions.

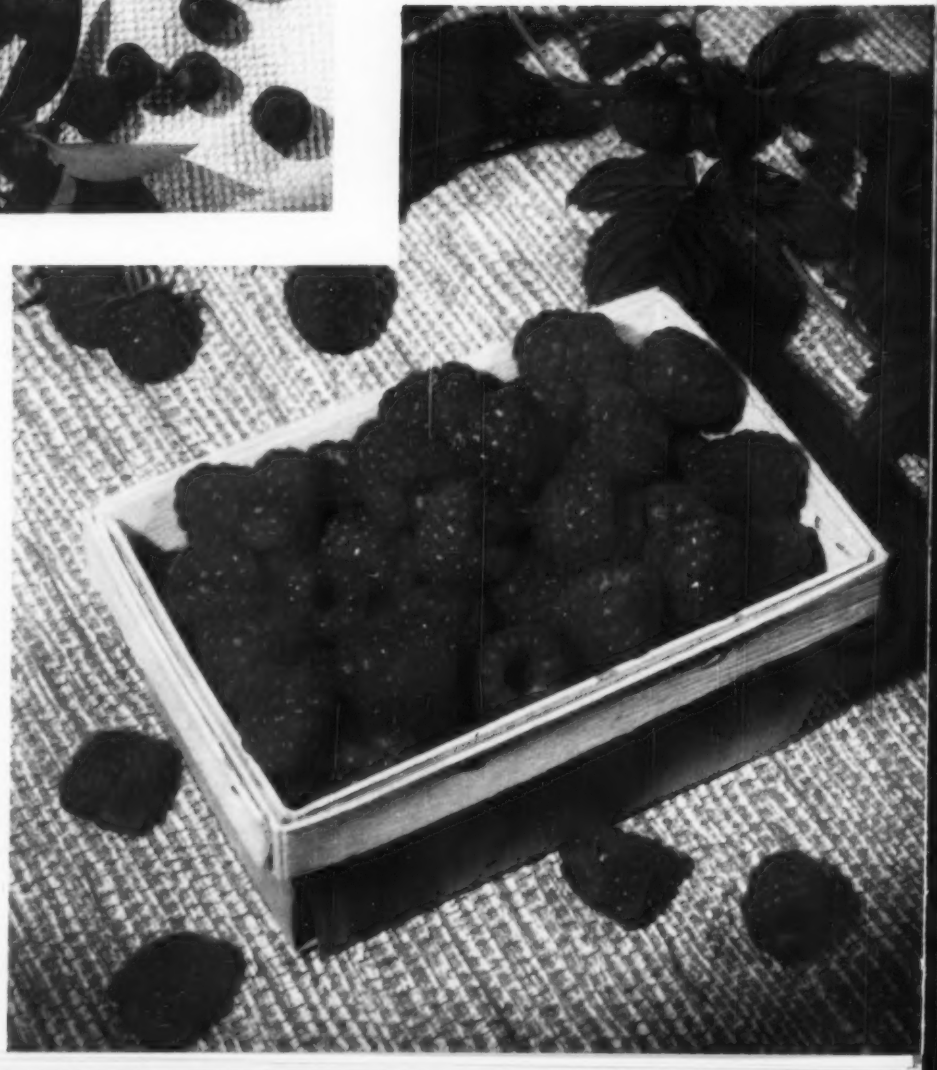
Also in the planting are evergreens, which give stability in the winter, even though these plants are a little overgrown. The low perennials, such as the candytuft, doronicum and iris, along with the tulips, add the welcome note of color and "trim" or bring the planting down to the ground.

Flowering shrubs at the end of the porch help to provide privacy during the summer months, when it is needed, yet allows the light through during the winter, likewise when it is needed. The edge of the driveway, with the rough, uneven stones, has a sense of informality, and the cotoneaster, iris, sedum and pansies planted among them are in keeping with the casualness.

The sedum used in this planting is a low growing, hardy kind, though other low plants can be used. Always a welcome relief are the expressive faces of the pansies, while the dwarf iris, in purple, white or yellow, are a worthwhile addition. Cotoneaster, particularly the rock spray cotoneaster used here, is one of the more desirable shrubs for its foliage and distinctive form.

All this adds up to a simple, pleasant, livable planting that offers enjoyment not only to the owners but to all who pass by. What is more, it is easy to maintain.

BLUEBERRY variety Stanley, illustrated on the left, is one of the many hardy cultivated varieties that can be raised in home gardens. A midseason variety it is known for its aroma as well as outstanding flavor, which some consider to be the most flavorsome among the cultivated kinds. Blueberries require an acid soil and unless this need is met will not be successful. Once they are made happy, however, plants will continue to produce for several years and reward you with fruit during the summer, which have numerous uses in the kitchen. Blueberries can be planted in spring or in the late fall, although in either case be certain to provide plants with a mulch of pulpwood bark, sawdust, pine needles, acid peat or other materials.



NEW HAMPSHIRE, raspberry variety shown opposite, is a recent midseason that shows much promise. For their unique flavor, raspberries have always had an esteemed position among other hardy small fruits that are raised in home gardens. Easy to grow, they like a well-drained soil that holds moisture and for this provide a thick mulch of straw, marsh hay, lawn clippings or leaves. Today there are available for home plantings varieties that are resistant to virus as well as other kinds of diseases that have been problems.

Home-grown

E. M. MEADER, University of New Hampshire

BLUEBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

Taste Best

IF YOU HAVE DECIDED to try some small fruits in your garden this season, by all means include blueberries and raspberries. Of all small fruits, these are among the most popular, and if you select the right varieties and give them the right care you will have quantities of tasty fruits for your family and friends.

Growing blueberries is a challenge that is worth every effort. This fruit thrives on acid soils of low fertility if adequate soil moisture is available. Although plants are particularly happy when grown in a loose textured, acid soil, they appreciate a mulch, such as sawdust, one of the best materials.

Some gardeners like to remove poor soil and replace it with one in which blueberries thrive in the wild. Others, in order to increase acidity, apply sulphur at the rate of two pounds per 100 square feet to neutral soil.

Blueberries, which have no root hairs, utilize nitrogen directly in the ammonium form. For this reason, ammonium sulfate is an excellent fertilizer, which in addition to ammonia, contains some sulphur that leaves an acid residue. Plants that show a yellowing or chlorosis of the leaves can be helped if chelated iron compounds are applied to the soil or in the form of a foliage spray. Ordinarily, a combination of a good mulch and ammonium sulfate seems to work wonders.

In addition to sawdust mulch, wood shavings, pulpwood bark, chrome leather waste, acid peat and pine needles are satisfactory. Since fine fibrous roots grow just beneath the soil surface, an application of fertilizer, that would benefit other plants, may injure this fruit. A tablespoonful of ammonium sulfate spread evenly on top of the mulch around a young plant is safe. Make two applications, one before the blossoms open, and the second after a rain in early summer.

After early July, it is important not to apply a fertilizer, since growth may be injured during winter, because it may not harden sufficiently. This is particularly true in the north. Each summer there must be sufficient new growth to form fruit bearing shoots, and for this regular feeding is essential. Flowers are formed on one-year-old wood.

Blueberry plants may be set out either in the early spring or late fall. Spread out the fine roots flat-wise in a hole just deep enough so that not over an inch of soil is needed to cover them. Then apply two inches of mulch, leaving it level rather than rounded.

No pruning is needed for the first three or four years or until after heavy fruiting. Since pruning influences the amount of crop and size of berries, with the largest appearing on the most vigorous shoots, remove thin and weak growth periodically.

Since the introduction of the first blueberry varieties 45 years ago, marked improvements have been developed by breeders all over the country so that only new, choice kinds, as well as old, dependable varieties, should be planted. Earliblue, an excellent early kind for the north, proved to be hardy to at least minus 25° F. during the winter of 1956-57. Plants bear large, light blue flavorsome fruits.

See page 230

MC FARLAND

Blueberries from the home garden are always a special treat.

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Be Your Own Designer

From page 220

rhododendron around the corner, faced down with dwarf English yew, and snuggled at the base of the dogwood a group of rock cotoneaster for its red berries in the fall.

On the right, the corner planting might be extended to give breadth to the house. Use Japanese pieris with mountain laurel, possibly again a box-leaf holly, for its dark green foliage, and additional Carolina rhododendrons at the base of a pink dogwood. To tie in these plantings and to lessen maintenance, plant a ground cover of pachysandra or myrtle (*Vinca minor*).

If the location is sunny, the white dogwood and cotoneaster may still be used. For another grouping, a white rose of Sharon, spreading yew, the white azalea Queen Wilhelmina, along with pink perennial *Heuchera rosamondi*, would be pleasing.

Here is another suggestion for a Cape Cod house facing south, with large shade trees in front. Use Sargent juniper on both sides of the entrance steps, with Japanese pieris at one end and mahonia, with its yellow flowers, at the other, with a dwarf English yew nearby. A bed of blue myrtle, or vinca, connecting these would soften the base line and make the whole treatment simple yet effective.

A ranch type house facing west—Let's imagine this house has a large bowed window that is the focal point. At the base of this window, plant three dwarf spreading yews, with specimen Japanese pieris on either side.

At the left corner, plant a Wintergreen Pyramidal arborvitae, with the gray-green Pfitzer juniper, yellow-flowering Chinese azalea and the low white snow azalea (*Azalea mucronatum*), also known as *Azalea ledifolia alba*. For the right hand corner, pinkshell azalea, mountain laurel and yew may be grouped around a white dogwood.

Another house of this type facing north, with the door at the left side and a large picture window to the right, could be planted in this manner. Use Hatfield yews on either side of the entrance and Ghent azalea, with a group of the floribunda rose Fashion around one corner.

To the right of the window, add a specimen Hicks yew for its dark, rich green foliage and its somewhat vase shape. Underneath the window plant only pachysandra, but if color is desired, add some tuberous begonias. At the right corner, an upright yew, pieris and mountain laurel would be appropriate.

A colonial type house facing south—This type of house generally calls for a balanced planting, such as globe shaped yews at each side of the front door and sizeable lilacs at each corner. In some cases, low deutzia can be used as a base planting with the lilacs, but if the house is close to the ground nothing is needed in between.

Another example for a house facing west, with a higher foundation and a small porch in front, would be to place dwarf yews at either side of the steps. Then add pinkshell azalea with floribunda rose Curly Pink on each side carrying back to the house. Dwarf prostrate spruce and box-leaf holly will complete the planting.

Modern type house facing north—The entrance to this house has a carport on the left with the roof extending enough to the right to provide a

Firethorns on wall, with annuals in front, lend charm to this corner.

A feeling of spaciousness is dominant in this garden.

sheltered walk to the front door. Along this edge, plant a panel of ajuga, which grows in shade.

To the left of the door, the roof line is broken and a few plants of upright yew may be used to screen the cars. In the corner there is only room for a white Carolina rhododendron underplanted with pachysandra. At the right of the door place a red rhododendron, which is very effective against a dark house.

Then, near the right corner use mountain laurel massed in regular formation with a bed of pachysandra in straight lines across the front. A large spreading yew at the very end will soften the formal straight lines used elsewhere.

On the south side of this house, where there is much glass and the view has to be considered from both levels, very little planting is needed. On the upper level, a Japanese pieris could be placed in one corner where there is partial shade, while at the other side of the sliding doors at the top of the retaining wall only a group of plumed spreading junipers is necessary.

Walls—At the base of a wall, three to five feet high, use bayberry, with its pale green leaves, with Sargent juniper and Warminster broom for pale yellow flowers in the spring. Add myrtle and euonymus or English ivy. Instead you might prefer the Laland firethorn, with white flowers in the spring and orange berries in fall.

For a low wall, 12 to 15 inches high, with entrance steps passing through, consider blue German iris with pink tulips. Dwarf iris, like Excelsa, a pale yellow, and Black Magic, a purple, may be used with arabis or rock-cress, though clumps of iris and candytuft are desirable. Use the small-leaf winter-creeper to cover part of the stone or a rock cotoneaster, espaliered against the wall.

For the top of the wall, plant clumps of creeping phlox or myrtle, or vinca, to soften the top stones or possibly some of the various thymes, sedums or dianthus.

At the top of the step entrance, use rock cotoneaster and a plumed spreading juniper on one side and on the other a gray birch, rock cotoneaster, Hinodegiri azalea and Ma Perkins floribunda roses, with crocus for early color.

Border Plantings—For the corner of a border, plan for a pink flowering tea crab-apple, with Carolina rhododendrons underneath, planted slightly back of the trunk, spreading yews to the side and dwarf English yew, with a bedding of blue vinca, in the front.

Other combinations include pink beauty-bush, with white deutzia in front and a clump or two of Perry's Blue Siberian iris. Salmon-pink torch azaleas go with the pale yellow rose of China and white spirea with any of the hybrid lilacs. Against a dark stained fence Ghent or flame azaleas will stand out dramatically.

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Flavor Your Cooking—*From page 214*

How to Use Herbs in Cooking

	Fish and Cheese	*Meats*	*Salads and Salad Dressings*	*Sauces and Eggs*	*Soups*	*Vegetables*
Sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum*)	cooked crab lobster mackerel sole stuffing	veal, liver lamb, pork marinades venison game fowl stuffing	tomato green seafood basil vinegar	tomato orange (for game) butter (for fish) scrambled eggs	tomato minestrone spinach split pea	tomatoes carrots summer squash green beans Spanish rice
Summer savory (*Satureia hortensis*)	salmon loaf baked broiled fish chowder stuffing	pork, veal brains sweetbreads kidneys stuffing	green bean Russian savory vinegar	horse radish fish butter (for fish) scrambled eggs	bean lentil split pea mushroom	green beans peas artichokes cabbage
Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)	baked salmon stuffing	beef pork lamb veal Italian dishes	fruit chicken dill vinegar	cream sauce jellies jams	pea chicken minestrone turtle bean	French fried, boiled and baked potatoes broccoli cabbage
Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)	halibut boiled salmon cheese spreads	lamb stew creamed chicken corned meats chops	cole slaw potato cucumber pickled beets	tartar cream (for fish)	bean borscht tomato fish chowders	green beans cauliflower boiled and fried potatoes
Tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*)	broiled lobster thermador marinades shellfish	veal sweetbreads chicken duck, squab	chicken tarragon vinegar	tartar bearnaise mustard butter	consomme chicken fish chowders tomato	asparagus artichokes mushrooms baked potato
Sweet marjoram (*Majorana hortensis*)	creamed fish loaf broiled cheese souffles stuffing	pork, veal kidneys lamb fricasees poultry stuffing	green chicken vinegar marjoram	cream sauce (for fish) cheese sauce (for eggs)	cream spinach clam chowder bouillon	zucchini squash carrots peas spinach
Garden sage (*Salvia officinalis*)	stuffing	sausage pork, duck game stuffing		soft cheese	cream chowders	lima beans egg plant onions tomatoes
Common thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)	broiled baked, fried in boiling water for shellfish	use with restraint in all meat stuffing	pickled beets cottage cheese tomato	creole espagnole butter (for fish) scrambled eggs	borscht gumbo pea minestrone clam chowder	onions carrots beets
Chives (*Allium schoenophrasum*)	creamed sole marinades	hamburg sausage	tomato green potato cottage cheese	cream (for fish) scrambled eggs	tomato potato cream chowders	summer squash corn green beans beets
Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*)		lamb veal	fruit cole slaw orange pear	cream cheese mint	pea	carrots spinach zucchini squash new potatoes

Slugs a Problem?

SLUGS, SNAIL-LIKE CREATURES that play havoc with strawberries, green vegetables and flowers, are a problem in gardens all over the country.

Cabbage, turnip, carrot, lettuce and tomato are especially susceptible to attack. Ragged holes in leaves indicate the presence of slugs, and seedlings, which are grown in coldframes or hotbeds, are often completely devoured by these night feeding pests. Though common throughout the United States, slugs are more prevalent in humid sections. Some, similar to snails without shells, grow to five or six inches.

Slugs prefer damp, shady places. Many live on land and others are water animals, while yellow sea slugs can be found under rocks and debris along the beach at low tide. The largest land slug, gray in color, attains five or more inches in length, and smaller species, become about three inches long.

Since slugs are night feeders, they hide under stones, leaves, old boards

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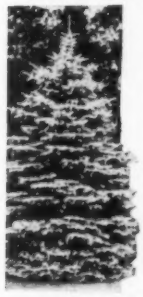

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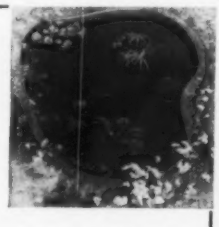

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and other debris during the day. As they move about, the film of mucous they leave on the soil is telltale evidence of their presence in the vicinity.

To rid an area of slugs, first remove their natural hiding places, and sprinkle with lime, which is harmful to them. Wood ashes, placed around plants, is also a helpful control measure, and when working in the garden, also collect and discard any of the translucent yellow eggs you find.

Typical damage to hollyhock leaf caused by garden slug.

Metaldehyde or chlordane are two chemicals recommended for control. Apply 5% chlordane at one pound to 600 square feet, but if the 50% wettable powder is preferred, eight ounces in five gallons of water will cover 1000 square feet. Metaldehyde can be sprinkled on the soil or placed in piles the size of a half dollar. Like chlordane, it is a poison that should be used with caution.

Especially effective for a long period of time is a combination of chlordane and metaldehyde mixed with Portland cement and pressed into a flower pot dry. Sufficient moisture will be absorbed in a day or two from the air to give the mixture form. Then you will be able to break this mixture into pieces, which if spread around the garden or greenhouse, will remain toxic to slugs for weeks.

Another formula contains one ounce of calcium arsenate, one-half ounce of metaldehyde, one pound of bran, two teaspoons of molasses and one pint of water. Mix together and spread around the greenhouse or garden. It will get slugs, but is poisonous to human beings also.

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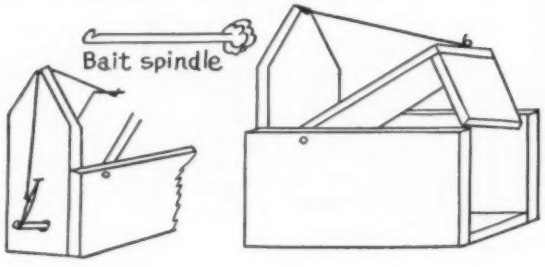
Are Animals a problem?— *From page 215*



Wooden box trap with figure-4 trigger. Materials needed are: (1) 1 board 1 x 7 x 20 inches for bottom. (2) 2 boards 1 x 9 x 20 inches for sides. (3) 1 board 1 x 7 x 19 inches for top. (4) 1 board 1 x 7 x 7 inches for front end. (5) 1 board 1 x 7 x 16 inches shaped for back. (6) small pieces of wood for trigger. (7) strong cord and nails.

To hinge lid, bore small hole in each side, 4 inches from rear and ½ inch from the edge, and insert nails. One end of the trigger stick rests in a notch on the back of the trap; the other end catches in a notch on the bait spindle. The bait spindle should be free to move slightly in the hole. Use old wood because it is less likely to arouse the animal's suspicion.

done in April or May. Since woodchucks remain in their burrows during mid-day, gassing is best tried from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. Calcium cyanide, used for this purpose, is extremely poisonous to all animal life, so handle with great caution.

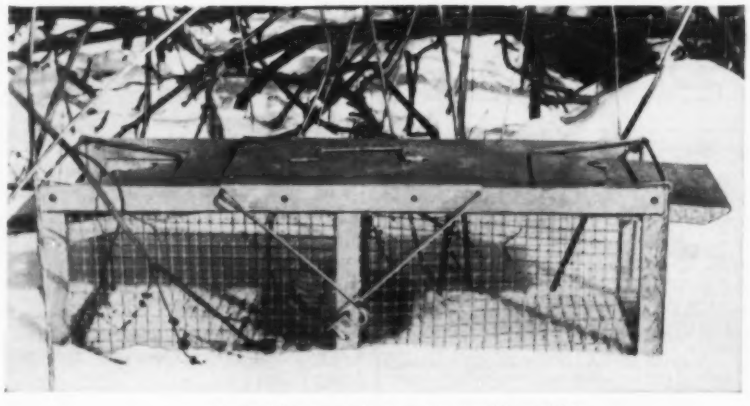
The way to use it is to place a tablespoon of the powder well down each of the several burrow entrances. This can be done by tying a tablespoon firmly to the end of a stick. As soon as the calcium cyanide has been deposited, cover each entrance with a piece of sod.

A special gas cartridge for woodchuck control, which can also be used, is distributed by the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service. It is available from local garden supply stores and county agricultural agents.

Meadow Mice and Deer Mice

In late summer, meadow mice will eat low-lying tomatoes and the exposed portions of beets, carrots and other vegetables. For the home owner, the only solution is to use the ordinary wooden-base mouse trap. Set a dozen or more for quick results, placing them in mouse runways in the grassy borders of the garden, with the trap set so that the trigger is across the floor of the runway.

For these traps, a light coating of oat flakes makes a good bait. Also place additional traps along and between the rows of plants, at 10 or 20 foot intervals, and bait them similarly. Then, inspect traps daily, reset when necessary and wet bait you replace, for mice will not otherwise eat it.



A metal box trap that can be used for rabbits.

Moles will stop tunneling through lawns if grubs are eradicated.

Deer mice, often called white-footed mice, occasionally eat planted squash or melon seeds. A mouse trap, baited with a smear of peanut butter and set in the middle of each "hill", will usually catch the culprits.

Chipmunks and Squirrels

These lively visitors sometimes cause trouble by eating planted bulbs or seeds. However, if they are dusted heavily with a seed fungicide before planting, some protection is provided. A small flower bed can be shielded until the shoots break through the soil by covering the whole area with metal screening.

Chipmunks and squirrels will enter live traps if enticed with sunflower or squash seeds, nut meats, peanuts or oat flakes. A trap about half the size used for rabbits is suitable, though captured animals must be released several miles away to prevent their return.

Moles

True moles dig subterranean burrows, some just beneath the ground surface with raised ridges which show their location. In addition, they throw up mounds of soil with no visible burrow opening. In gardens they may disturb the roots of plants by tunneling, though they are in search of worms and insect larvae and do not eat vegetable matter. On the other hand, mice use the mole tunnels and damage the roots of garden plants.

Moles are difficult to trap because of their underground habits. Special mole traps, when properly set, can be effective if these animals become a serious problem in the garden. Follow the directions closely when setting the traps and one or two should be sufficient, if kept in constant use.

In lawns, moles are sometimes a problem, but an indirect approach will eliminate them for five or more years. Simply eliminate the earthworms and insect larvae they seek and they will leave. To do this, treat the lawn with five percent granulated chlordane applied with a lawn fertilizer spreader, at a rate of five to 10 pounds per 1000 square feet. This treatment will get rid of the grubs for about five years.

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Woodchucks are sometimes a serious plague in home gardens.

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Russell Gardens

Spring 12 Texas

Blueberries and Raspberries

From page 223

Among early mid-season varieties, the new Blueray and Stanley are hardy and produce high quality, aromatic fruits, though those of Blueray are larger. Bluecrop and Concord fill in as mid-season kinds, but ripening a little later are the dependable Atlantic, Pemberton and Jersey. Coville does well for a late variety.

Growers in the middle tier of states, from New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia westward, can concentrate on Angola, Croatan, Rancocas, Berkeley, Wolcott and Murphy, vigorous bearers that are resistant to canker.

For best results, cross-pollination is highly recommended for cultivated blueberries. Large, early-ripening berries result when two or more kinds are interplanted, and by selecting several varieties to extend the ripening season adequate cross-pollination is possible.

When it comes to spraying, little if any in home plantings is ordinarily needed. However, protection from birds must be provided if you want to harvest the berries. Cages made of one-inch chicken wire or covered with tobacco cloth will cover plants adequately.

Mulch Controls Weeds

Raspberries, another popular fruit for the small home garden, can be grown successfully in any good garden soil, particularly if mulches are used in place of clean cultivation and to control weeds. Hay, straw, leaves and lawn clippings are all good mulch materials, as are waste pulpwood bark, sawdust and wood shavings. Because sawdust makes nitrogen unavailable to plants, at least temporarily, a few handfuls of ammonium nitrate spread along a row on top of the mulch in early spring will be needed.

A mulch helps to keep down annual weeds, though this will not suppress sucker shoots, needed by red raspberries, which are more suckering in habit than the black, to replace the old canes. A good mulch, which completely covers the ground, aids in retention of soil moisture and encourages an abundance of suckers, though any that are unwanted can be pulled by hand when about a foot tall.

Undesired shoots that are cut off with a sharp hoe soon sprout again, but if shoots are pulled when the new white roots are being formed, few additional suckers will appear until the following summer, especially if the mulch is spread between the rows just before the fruit is harvested.

Raspberries, like blueberries, can be planted in either late fall or early spring. Keep the red two and one-half feet apart, the black four feet apart and the more vigorous purple seven feet apart, allowing at least seven feet between rows for all kinds. Avoid planting red and black raspberries together, since the reds are tolerant to certain virus diseases which can be transmitted to the blacks.

Red raspberry Newburgh

In the early spring, prune raspberries to remove old canes that have fruited, to thin out crowded and weak canes and to head back the overwintering canes. Head back red raspberries to two and one-half feet, except fall-fruiting varieties, such as Durham, which need to be cut back to ground level. From the roots new vigorous canes will sprout and start to fruit in August and continue until hard freezing weather. The black and purple kinds are more productive when pruned lightly and trained on a trellis.

With a proper choice of varieties, fresh raspberries can be picked from early summer until frost. September, a two-crop-a-year red raspberry from New York State, has good quality berries. While too late for a second crop in the northern tier of states, its early summer crop is of good quality.

For the north central and north Atlantic states, Durham is dependable for an early fall crop, while New Hampshire is a new mid-season variety of much promise. Newburgh and Milton, both mosaic-resistant, have higher flavor than the hardy Latham. If you want a late kind, choose Amber for its large, firm, yellow, pink tinged berries.

Why Not Grow Tomatoes?

From page 211

vermiculite or fine spaghnum moss it will germinate faster.

When transplanting the small seedlings into flats or pots, give them plenty of room. A three-inch pot is a good size to use, or a dozen to a dozen and one-half plants may be grown in a 12″ x 24″ flat. Some of the plants may be moved from the flat later into four-inch pots or bands for extra early fruits. By treating them in this manner, sturdy plants, which are budded and in bloom, will result by the time they are ready to set in garden.

To produce stocky, well grown plants, an all-soluble, complete fertilizer of high analysis may be used to advantage. Water plants with this solution shortly after transplanting, then once a week thereafter. When plants are about ready to be set in the garden, withhold water for a day or two.

Furthermore, leave them in the open air, day and night, for a few days before planting, unless there is danger of a frost. This will harden them so that they will stand wind or hot sun.

Immediately before setting out, water seedlings with an all-soluble starter solution, high in phosphorous. When setting out the plants in the garden, water with this starter solution again to furnish them with a quickly available plant food and give them a good start. The effect of this treatment will be seen in earliness and heavy yields.

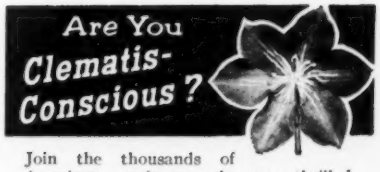
Plants may be set into the garden after danger of frost is over. Keep rows three and one-half to four feet apart and set plants three to three and one-half feet apart in rows. If plants are to be staked they may be spaced two feet apart in rows. Keep soil well cultivated, but do not cultivate too deeply.

Then apply a balanced fertilizer, such as 4-16-8, after the plants are well established. Use about one-half cupful per plant, placing it six to eight inches from the stem or in bands beside the rows, and work it into the soil.

To control plant diseases and insects, such as leaf-hopper and aphids, dust plants with rotenone or spray with nicotine sulphate or pyrethrum. When plants are established, dust again with rotenone dust and spray with a fixed copper solution or with bordeaux mixture.

GENEREUX

Ripe tomatoes are good to look at and to eat.



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Kill Euonymus Scale

EVERGREEN EUONYMUS, or evergreen bittersweet as it is also known, particularly *Euonymus fortunei radicans, E. f. carrierei, E. kiautschovica* and others, planted near brick or stone house foundations, are often damaged and even killed by scale infestations.

Scales are tiny insects, which secrete a scaly covering over them as a means of protection, while they develop and suck the sap from stems and the undersides of leaves. Elongated in shape, in color they are grayish-white.

Oftentimes their presence is not realized until leaves turn yellow or fall off. Though every leaf may have dropped on a large plant, if the stems are still green and not shriveled, the plant can be saved by scrubbing with a stiff brush dipped in a miscible oil solution. Then, too, if the temperature is above 40° F. a solution of nicotine sulfate sprayed or scrubbed on is effective.

If not done thoroughly, it may be necessary to spray or scrub once or twice again. The purpose of scrubbing is to dislodge the scale so that the insects can be easily contacted and killed. However, do not remove any stems, except those which are actually dead.

Evergreen euonymus planted at the base of a brick, stone or other kind of solid foundation of a house or building, or where it is dry and sunny, frequently gets scale.

Brick and stone absorbs and holds heat and this draws water from the soil, robbing the plant of its necessary moisture. In a dry soil, roots cannot carry the necessary amount of moisture to the stems and leaves, thereby weakening the plant and making it more susceptible to scale.

Evergreen euonymus, like boxwood, has an immense mass of fibrous roots, indicating the need of water. At planting time, use plenty of black bog-peat as it helps to hold moisture and fertilize the soil. Do not confuse bog-peat with peatmoss, which is brown and does not contain fertilizer. A small amount of a balanced fertilizer, with about one fifth as much potash, mixed with the soil, is also recommended.

When watering euonymus and other plants, do not twiddle the hose for a short time each day. It is simpler and more effective to water deeply for a longer period of time. One way is to place the soil-soakers in back of perennial and shrub borders and sprinklers in the front, with the water turned on slowly, leaving them there for at least three or four hours. The area soaked will not need watering again for three to five days, depending on the construction of the soil.

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Plant Vegetables Now

From page 210

Ears of corn can be gathered in either the milk or cream stage. Then cook them immediately in order not to lose any of the flavor. Only by growing corn in the home garden can you enjoy this subtle and delectable taste.

Lettuce and onions make neat rows.

From the point of view of quality, sweet corn is one of our most rewarding crops. It is also one of the easiest to grow, thriving in a wide range of soils. Seed may be planted two or even three weeks before it is safe to set out

Kohlrabi is not frequently grown.

tomatoes. Unfortunately, the harvest season of modern varieties is short, but several sowings are possible in order to enjoy a long season.

At the first sowing, three varieties may be planted, an early, such as North Star, Seneca 60 or Golden Rocket. For a second early, try Carmelcross or Golden Beauty, but for a third consider a high-quality, such as Seneca Chief, Wonderful or Golden Challenge. For a later harvest, plant new seed when the last planting is about three inches high. In most areas, two sowings are possible.

It is better to plant three short rows of one variety rather than very long rows. Varieties and plantings tassel and silk at different times and side-by-side rows result in better pollination, larger yield and superior ears. Sweet corn may well be planted three to five seeds per foot, but thin to one plant for each foot. After the ears have been taken, I chop the stalks with a hoe and spade them directly into the soil.

The introduction of various fibre and peat trays or pots for growing plants for transplanting purposes makes it much easier to start seed of lettuce and other vegetables in the kitchen or cellar windows, in the coldframe or hotbed or in a plastic or glass greenhouse.

Sow seed in these containers and thin and grow without transplanting until ready to set in the garden. Use sandy loam from the garden or potting soil from the garden store. It is desirable for them to have good light and rather sparse watering to keep them short and stocky.

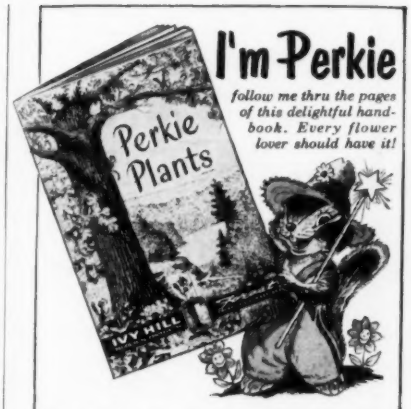
Grow Some Lettuce

Lettuce seed may be sown outdoors as soon as the soil can be worked or plants set out about the average date of the last killing frost. For this purpose, seedlings may be started three or four weeks earlier indoors. The same procedure applies to cabbage, broccoli and even beets.

Vine crops, such as squash and melons, may be started in plant bands or fibre pots about three weeks before it is safe to plant them outdoors. The same holds for tomato, pepper and eggplant seedlings, though they need five or six weeks inside.

Proper soil preparation in the vegetable garden will pay dividends later on in the season. Thoroughly pulverizing the soil will help to keep it mellow throughout the gardening season. Especially important is deep preparation, since this will help to improve drainage, as well as to promote deep rooting, always important for root crops.

Most garden soils will benefit by an application of a balanced commercial fertilizer, such as 5-10-5 or 5-10-10. Apply at the rate of about 30 pounds per 1000 square feet of area, while an additional 10 pounds is beneficial in soils of particularly low fertility.



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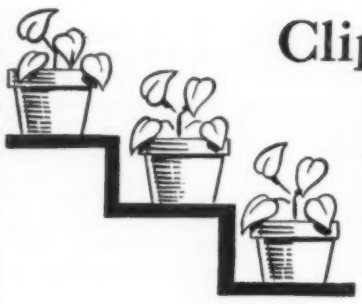
THE Women's Exhibitions Committee of the Society is grateful to the J. L. Hudson Company of Detroit for their valuable help in staging the Flower Arrangements Section of The Spring Flower Show in March.

Members are invited to hear a talk by Alfred L. Barlow — Past President of the Michigan Nut Growers Association: "Nut Trees as Adapted to Home Fruit Planning." Slides, exhibits, samples. *Monday, April 14* — 7:30 P.M. Auditorium, Wayne County General Hospital, Eloise, Michigan.

May 3 — 11 A.M. Annual Meeting of the Society. Luncheon, Presentation of Awards. The Union Building, Michigan State University Campus, E. Lansing, Michigan.

May 8 — Daffodil Show — Old City Hall.

May Lilac Visits



Clippings from CLUBS and SOCIETIES

Annual Daffodil Show

The Annual Daffodil Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at Horticultural Hall, Boston, on May 5, 2-9 P.M., and on May 6, 10 A.M. —9 P.M. There will be displays featuring old time varieties, as well as hybrids of recent introduction. On May 5, at 3 P.M., the Society will hold its annual meeting to elect officers and present awards. Members of the Society are invited to attend.

Azalea Gardens Open

The Landon School for Boys at Bethesda, Md., will again open its colorful Azalea Gardens to the public on May 3-4. More than 15,000 plants of azaleas, representing 1000 species and varieties, along with rhododendrons, tree peonies, hollies and native wild flowers, may be seen from 11:00 A.M. and into the evening, until 9:30 P.M., when the gardens will be lighted. The Landon School is located at 6101 Wilson Lane.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society

389 Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

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MRS. E. PAGE ALLINSON, *Secretary*

April Events

Exhibits in the rooms April 1, 2, 3 and 4: Garden Insects and Control Methods. Dr. Henry Menusan, Jr., Extension Entomologist of Pennsylvania State University will stage this exhibit which will be a valuable and timely aid to all gardeners.

Exhibit of Bonsai, staged by Mr. R. Gwynne Stout, member of the Executive Council of the Society. The public is welcome to these exhibits. The hours are 9 to 5 daily.

Annual Daffodil Show

Wednesday, April 16, 1—9 P.M. and Thursday, April 17, 9 A.M.— 5 P.M. Central Penn National Bank, Broad and Walnut Streets.

The show will be under the auspices of the Evergreens Garden Club, Mrs. Charles Borda, Jr., Chairman, and the Huntingdon Valley Club, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Chairman. There will be competitive classes of specimens and arrangements for amateurs, as well as collections of named specimens. The public is invited.

Spring Garden Visits

First visit Saturday, April 19th. Consult your spring program for details. As usual, the visits will be free to members who may bring guests for a fee of $1.00 each.

Annual Plant Exchange

Saturday, April 26th 10 A.M. —12:30 P.M. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic L. Ballard, Jr., City Line and Thomas Road, Philadelphia 18, Pa. Admission is free to members, 50¢ fee to nonmembers. Each plant brought in good condition and adequately marked entitles the owner to a plant in exchange. Additional plants can be bought at a nominal sum. This is a rare opportunity to acquire plant material for your garden.

More Spring Lectures

The 1958 Spring Series of Garden Lectures of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which was opened on March 27 by Miss Carroll Griminger of Rochester, N. Y., on "Gardening with Annuals", contains the following lectures for the month of April.

Dr. John Havis

Thursday, April 10—"Landscaping the Home Grounds"—Woodbury Bartlett, Landscape Consultant, Hamilton, Mass. Mr. Bartlett will talk on the various kinds of plant material and how they can be used most effectively to beautify the average home garden.

Tuesday, April 15—"Trees and Shrubs for Your Garden"—Benjamin Blackburn, Horticulturist, Gladstone, New Jersey. The planting and care, as well as the use of trees and shrubs on home properties, will be discussed by Mr. Blackburn.

Thursday, April 24—"New Ideas for the Vegetable Garden"—Dr. John Havis, Director, Waltham Field Station, Waltham, Mass. Dr. Havis will point out some of the new developments in the field of vegetable gardening and bring out their practical application to home gardeners.

Tuesday, April 29—"Pest Control in the Garden"—Prof. W. D. Whitcomb, Professor of Entomology, Waltham Field Station, Waltham, Mass. The latest information on how to control destructive insect pests in the garden is the subject Prof. Whitcomb will discuss in the last lecture of the Spring Series.

All lectures, which are held at Horticultural Hall, Boston, will start at 8 P.M. Members of the Society who show their membership certificates will be admitted free. The fee for non-members is 75¢ for each lecture.

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Maryland Garden Pilgrimage

The 21st Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage has been scheduled for April 29-May 11. There will be 12 separate tours, with approximately 12 houses and gardens in each. The gardens offer varied attractions, including boxwood mazes and some of the best topiary work in the country. For information and a free booklet about the Pilgrimage write: Pilgrimage Headquarters, Room 217, Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore 2, Md.

Arnold Arboretum Courses

The Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Mass., is offering two horticulture courses this spring. The "Spring Field Class in Ornamental Plants" by Dr. Donald Wyman, Horticulturist at the Arboretum, will be held on Friday mornings, 10 A.M.-12 noon, for six sessions, starting April 25. The fee is $2.00.

Dr. Richard Howard, Director of the Arboretum, will teach the class in "Field Botany" on Wednesday afternoons, 2-4 P.M., for five sessions, starting May 7. The fee is $2.00.

For further information and to enroll write: Miss Martha Burow, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Flower Arrangement School

The Boston School of Flower Arrangement will open its 19th season on Tuesday, April 8, at Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. Other dates for classes include April 15, 22, 29, May 6, 13, 20 and 27. The hours are 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 1.30 to 3.30 P.M.

Admission is free to members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society who show their membership cards and a small registration fee will be charged non-members. For additional information write or telephone the Director, Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, who will teach course, 168 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass., Tel. COpley 7-5499.

Connecticut Daffodil Show

The 3rd Annual Connnecticut Daffodil Show, held under the auspices of the American Daffodil Society, will be staged at the Greenwich, Conn., Y. M. C. A., April 29-30. Ten garden clubs of Greenwich and environs are jointly staging the show, offering classes that conform to the Royal Horticultural Society's recommendations. Novice, amateur and professional classes are listed. Show chairman is Mrs. David D. Gray, Greenwich Garden Club. Registrations are handled by Mrs. Roland Colby, 10 Brookside Dr., Greenwich.

Notable Gardens Open

The House and Garden Tour of Jefferson and Berkeley Counties, W. Va., sponsored by the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council, will be held on May 3 and 4. Historic old houses and gardens will be seen in the Charles Town and Martinsburg areas. The pre-revolutionary home of Colonel Samuel Washington and Cedar Lawn, the John T. A. Washington house built in 1825, will be among the scheduled stops.

Detroit Garden Clinics

The *Detroit Times* and the Cooperative Extension Services of Michigan State University are sponsoring jointly a series of four garden clinics during the month of April. The four sessions, all starting at 8 P.M., will be held as follows: at Livonia on April 8, at Clair Shores on April 15, at Birmingham or April 16 and at Dearborn on April 22.

There will be four speakers at each meeting, Mrs. Isabel Zucker, Garden Editor of the *Detroit Times*, and three others. At the end of the talks a panel of six will answer questions for the groups. For additional information write: Mrs. Isabel Zucker, *Detroit Times*, Detroit, Mich.

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RHODODENDRON MAX., Mt. Laurel, Hemlock, Holly, Flame Azalea, Dogwood, Red Maple and Red Cedar: 2-4 ft., 10 — $4.00; 25 — $9.00; 100 — $30.00. J. F. NORRIS, Butler, Tenn., R. 4.

MIXED COLORS, 6-8" for north. 12 $5.00, 25 $10.00, 50 $18.00. Order now for spring. Cash with order please. TUMBLE BROOK RHODODENDRON NURSERY, 17 Simsbury Rd., West Hartford, Conn.

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STRAWBERRY — Red, Black, Purple Raspberry plants. Guaranteed to grow. EUREKA PLANT FARM, Hastings, N. Y.

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OUR REDWOOD TREES growing 45 states — seven species, dwarfs, giants. Imported trees, plants — catalog 25c. Baby trees for dwarfing — folder 10c. RARE PLANT CLUB, Route 1, Box 155 — Mill Valley, Calif.

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FEED WILDLIFE NATURE'S WAY. Plant beautiful wildlife shrubs. *Autumn Olive, 3'-5', 3: $1.95; *Toringo Crabapple, 2'-4', 3: $1.95. Write for other sizes, quantity discount. Postpaid. GREENER HILLS NURSERY, Rt. 1, New Hope, Pa. *Tested and recommended for wildlife by Soil Conservation Service.

TROPICAL PLANTS

GARDENIA, Croton, Hibiscus, Jasmine. Your assortment, 4 plants $3.00 f.o.b. Florida. 20 Amaryllis Bulbs free until Easter. PHILIP PATE, Kissimmee 7, Florida.

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SPRING'S KEEN GREEN WINDS BRING VIOLETS. Nature's fragrant ground cover, hardy everywhere. VISTA VIOLET FARM, 1211 Monte Vista, Vista, Calif.

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WILDFLOWER SEEDS

500 KINDS WILDFLOWER AND NATIVE TREE SEEDS. Free Catalog — includes "Pines of the World." Write CLYDE ROBIN, Carmel Valley, California.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED, middle-aged landscape gardener needed for small nursery in Pennsylvania. Good working conditions. Position open April 1 to November 1. Write stating experience and salary expected. Box 153, HORTICULTURE, 300 Mass. Ave., Boston 15, Mass.

POSITION WANTED

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT — head-gardener, college-trained, 30 years' experience outside, and with all phases greenhouse work, wants position of responsibility. Capable handling large crews or few men. Married, two daughters. Housing a must. Now employed. Reply Box 154, HORTICULTURE, 300 Mass. Ave., Boston 15, Mass.

CAPABLE COLLEGE GRADUATE seeks position to manage small estate or institution. Experienced in Horticulture, Accounting and Finance, plus excellent mechanical aptitude. Write HORTICULTURE, Box 150, 300 Mass. Avenue, Boston 15, Mass.

EXPERIENCED GARDENER WANTS POSITION in private or commercial greenhouse located in Massachusetts or Rhode Island. Good references. Write Box 155, HORTICULTURE, 300 Mass. Ave., Boston 15, Mass.

More Than Outstanding

THE LILY YEARBOOK FOR 1958. *Royal Horticultural Society, London, England. 151 pp. $1.65.*

Frank Kingdon-Ward, to whom this book is dedicated, is the dean of world plant hunters. He made his first visit to the Far East almost 50 years ago and has traveled up and down Asia at intervals ever since.

Although Mr. Kingdon-Ward sent thousands of plants back to England, this book deals naturally with the lilies he has introduced, with special emphasis on the Manipur lily (*Lilium mackliniae*), now rated highly in gardens across the water.

The book itself covers a wide range of material, with American lilies and breeders receiving their fair share of attention. The lilies include a thriving group, mostly de Graaff hybrids, in Lord Elphinstone's garden in Scotland. Mr. de Graaff himself has an article on the commercial production of hybrid lilies in which he states that he sees continuing improvement ahead.

Charles Bullock, who reviews the work of several Americans in this field, expresses that L. N. Friemann of Bellingham, Washington, is possibly the most successful lily hybridist in the United States. Mr. Friemann, it seems, is best known for the strain known as Golden Regal. All in all, this lily book at $1.65 is a rare bargain.

Grow Sunflowers

BIG OR LITTLE, the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) is an important garden plant for special uses. The dwarf, small flowering forms, commonly called cut-and-come-again sunflowers, are useful in borders and in flower arrangements, while the tall growing kinds make excellent background plants.

Among the interesting varieties of the thin-leaf sunflower, (*H. decapetalus*) that bloom in August and September, are Bouquet d'Or, a double yellow that will remain below five feet, and Mrs. Moon, a single, clear yellow.

Excelsior Hybrids come in bronze, brown and red shades and grow to about four feet. Sutton's Red, a chestnut red, will reach six feet in a congenial soil. Red and Gold Hybrid, also a six foot form, produces six inch flowers of bright red tipped with gold.

There are giant kinds

H. salicifolius grows to eight or 10 feet and has long, narrow, gracefully recurved leaves and large, single flowers of a rich, clear yellow. The giant annual sunflowers are not for the small garden, though it is common practice in many places, especially England, to plant them at the back of the cottage garden.

Among gardeners, competition to grow the largest sunflower head and the tallest plant is keen wherever this annual is grown. These giant flowers, that turn from east to west with the sun, are also grown in many gardens, when they would be considered out of place, for seed for winter bird food.

All sunflowers do best in a deeply dug, rich soil with ample moisture, but good drainage. Propagation of annual kinds is by seed sown in permanent locations or started in pots and set out when the ground is warm. Perennial hybrids are increased by division.

Larger kinds of sunflowers can be hilled up to prevent the heavy seed head from toppling the plant, though additional props are sometimes necessary. When flower heads are ripe, cut those that are to be used for bird seed, with eight to 10 inches of stem attached and hang in a dry, airy place to cure.

Additional seeds will also ripen, but in humid areas, many of the inner seeds fail to fill out fully. Undeveloped seeds are more apt to spoil, but the ripe outer seeds, which have high oil content, may be preserved for months.

Horticulture's Garden Club Yearbook Competition

HORTICULTURE offers a first prize of $35 for the best 1957-58 yearbook submitted by a garden club. It offers a second prize of $25, a third prize of $15 and six additional prizes of $10 each. This competition is restricted to individual clubs. It does not apply to federations. The judges will consider each yearbook submitted from all angles. Garden clubs which received prizes in 1957 will not be permitted to make entries in the 1958 Competition. Yearbooks to be entered in this competition must reach the office of HORTICULTURE, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 15, Massachusetts, on or before October 15, 1958.

Special Awards for Club Projects

IN ADDITION to the prizes listed above, 6 additional awards of $5.00 each will be presented to Garden Clubs who have launched or completed one or more outstanding or unusual club projects during the year. Awards will be made on the basis of projects as presented in the Yearbook. Please do not submit letters of explanation.

Scale of Points for Judging Yearbooks

1. Standard Club 25

A. An active organization (size unimportant).

B. Systematic course of study.

D. One garden pilgrimage or visit.

E. A club project (at least one).

F. Authoritative speaker for at least one meeting.

2. Utility of program.....40

Principle: A garden club is of value only in proportion to the work it accomplishes for its community and for its members.

A. At least one major project. (Small clubs cannot be expected to have more than one project, but larger clubs should have several. Horticulture, conservation, landscaping, civic development, shade-tree planting on streets or in parks, reforestation, are typical suggestions. It is the quality of the work undertaken rather than the subject that is important.)

B. Evidence of progress in the project chosen and in all the club's activities may be covered in the President's annual report or those of committees.

3. Contents 25

A. Complete identification (name of club, town and state).

B. Complete membership lists with addresses.

C. Complete program (meetings, projects, visits, accomplishments).

D. Supplementary material of value to members in gardening.

4. Form of Yearbook.....10
(Size of club will have no weight in determining quality of yearbook.)

A. Neatness and beauty of design.

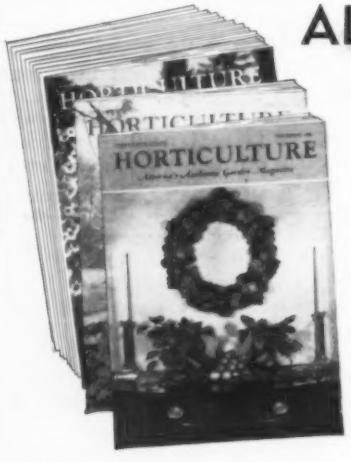
B. Originality in relation to club's character.

C. Quality of reporting and comprehensiveness of coverage.

D. No restriction as to printing, mimeographing and other forms.

E. Scrapbooks not considered yearbooks.

F. Although no distinction will be made, the size considered ideal is about 5 by 7 inches or less.



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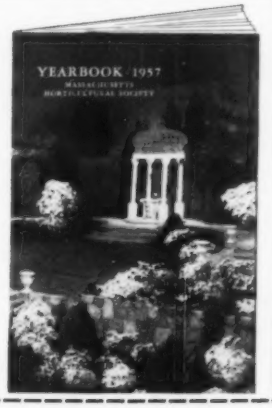

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JACKSON & PERKINS NEW CLIMBER

Don Juan

(Prop. Rights Reserved)

A velvety-red cape to drape over fences, porches, pillars, etc.

- Huge 5" deep red blooms
- Produces roses all season
- Long-stemmed — Fragrant
- Grows 8 to 10 feet tall

HERE'S a brand-new Climber that is every bit as colorful, as gay, as carefree, as lovable as its namesake! It starts brightening up your garden early in June — as scores upon scores of gleaming, pointed, red, red buds begin decorating the plant...shining like rubies against a background of rich green!

Then, slowly, gracefully, the buds begin to open — unfurling into huge velvety-red 5½-inch flowers, both in clusters and singly. And the fragrance! — ah, so sweet, so fresh that it will captivate you completely. What's more, when you see the long, long cutting stems — you'll insist on taking these handsome blooms into your home.

Yes, *Don Juan* is colorful indeed — and not just once or twice during the season — for there is a constant display of these rich fragrant red flowers all summer long! Order it now — you're guaranteed to love *Don Juan!*

$3.00 ea.; 3 for $7.95; 12 for $31.80

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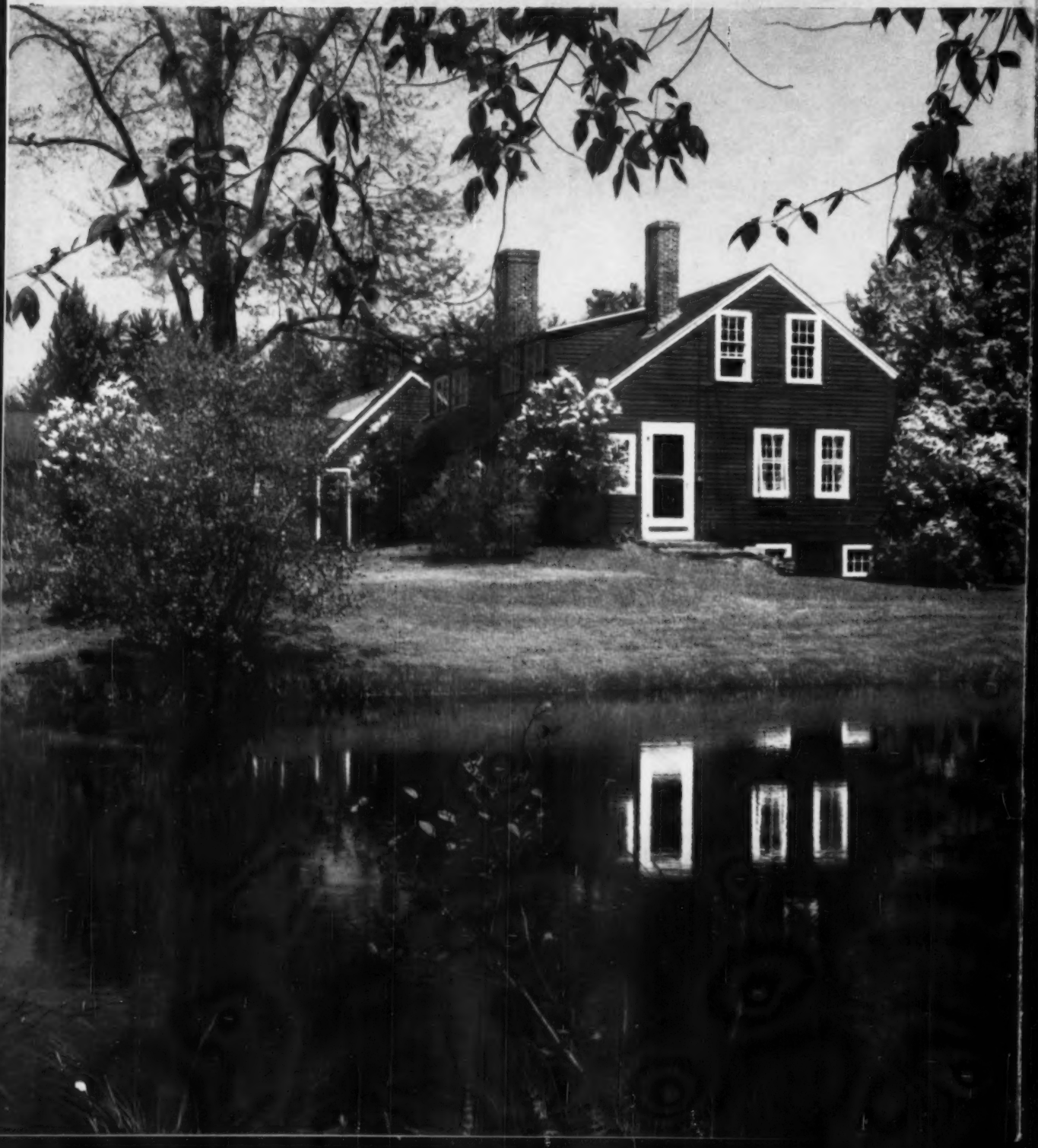
GIVEN A CHARMING red house with white trimmings, old-fashioned lilacs in full bloom and a still pool in a rustic surrounding, you have all the components for New England nostalgia at its best. Spring is delightful wherever it arrives, but more so, somehow it seems, in a gentle setting like this.